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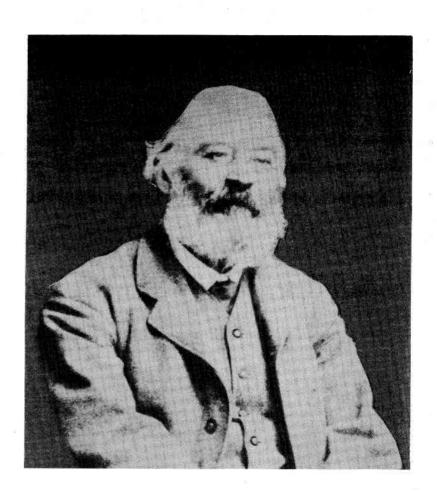
# **NEW ZEALAND CHESS**

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Henry Hookham (1824 - 1898), first New Zealand Chess Champion in 1879.

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EDITOR: Peter Stuart, 24 Seacliffe Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland, 9.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Tony Dowden (Otago), Ortvin Sarapu IM, Vernon Small (Canterbury) and Tim Spiller (Wellington).

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# **NEW ZEALAND CHESS**

### Vol. 5 No. 6

### December 1979

### **Editorial**

Well, this issue completes five year's of New Zealand Chess and, at least to most of our younger readers, this probably seems like a very long time!

This year, however, saw the <u>centenary</u> of the first New Zealand Chess Championship, played in Christchurch in August/September 1879. In this issue we review those first hundred years.

Officially the event will be celebrated at Upper Hutt over the New Year during the "Centennial Congress." The Congress, which is properly titled the "Burroughs Computers New Zealand Chess Championships," will comprise the usual N.Z. Championship and Premier Reserve Championship together with the N.Z. Women's Championship and a "C" Grade Championship. It is intended that the N.Z. Women's tournament will be a regular feature of Congresses from now on.

It will be remembered that the Murray Chandler organised international tournament (a "leg" of the Asian GM Circuit) in Wellington during April 1978 was made possible by very considerable sponsorship by Burroughs. Craig Laird's plans for a 1979 Burroughs GM Tournament failed to materialise, however. and Burroughs have now, following submissions by the Pacific Chess Club, offered to sponsor the whole range of NZCA tournaments for a period of three years commencing with the Burroughs Computers N.Z. Chess Championships at Upper Hutt. At the time of writing (early November) the Congress sponsorship is confirmed and we hope that agreement on the complete programme will be reached very soon. The scope of the Burroughs sponsorship programme can be seen in the prize list for Congress - a total of \$5,500 for the four tournaments.

On a somewhat less happy note is the increase in subscriptions for 1980. The

picture, however, is not quite as black as that painted by the 'gremlins' on the inside front cover of the last issue! Sorry about that, folks. The rates are correct this time. Apart from regular increases in printing costs, the new postal rates (of which we will not feel the full brunt until 1980) have received plenty of publicity elsewhere. Needless to add that we have kept an essential increase to as low a level as possible.

We wish all our readers a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year to start the 1980s! I am sure all those who attend the coming Congress will realise our wish.

### 바 유

#### NZCA COUNCIL TRANSFER?

For perhaps the first time in New Zealand Chess Association history, delegates at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting will have to decide between nominations for Council from two different centres. Formerly agreement was normally reached between the centres involved beforehand, thus avoiding this type of situation.

The Association's Council is at present located in Auckland and the northern nominees show little change from the 1979 officers. Nominated by North Shore and supported by the Auckland Chess Association membership, they are: President - P.W.Stuart; Vice President - M.G.Whaley; Secretary - D.J.H.Storey; Treasurer - R.A.Feasey; Councillors - W.Leonhardt, R.W.Smith and P.S.Spiller.

The Wellington challenge appears to have resulted from an initiative by Mr T.Stallknecht who has acted as spokesman for the Pacific Chess Club nominees which are: President - W.A.Poole; Vice President - P.Clark; Secretary - A. Flower; Treasurer - W.K.Hollis; Councillors - C.Clowes, W.Ramsay and T. Stallknecht.

# RIGA, RIO-Interzonals

#### RIGA (USSR), 4-30 September 1979

			1	2	_3	4	5	6	_7	8	9	0	1	2	3	_4	5	6	7	8	T'1
1	Tal M.	USSR	x	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1,	1	1	1	1	15	1	1,	1,	1	1	1	14
2	Polugaevsky L.	USSR	0	x	1,	1,5	1	15	í	1	0	1	1,	1	1,	1,	1	1,	ī	î	111/5
3	Adorian A.	HUN	1/5	1,	x	1,	0	0	1	1,	1	1	1,5	1,	í	1	1,	í	1	Ļ	11
4	Ribli Z.	HUN	1,	1,	1,	x	0	1	0	Ļ	1,	1	1,	1	1	1,	1	ķ	i	1	11
5	Romanishin O.	USSR	0	0	ĩ	1	x		1	-	-	15	-	î	-	1	1,	1,	1	1,	101/5
6	Gheorghiu F.	RUM	0	1/2	1	0	1,	x	1,	1	15			15	-	1	1	Ī	ō	1	101/2
7	Larsen B.	DEN	1,	0	0	1					1/2				15	1	1	1	_	1	10
8	Kuzmin G.	USSR	0	0	15	1,	1		1		15		1,		1/2	1,	1		ó	î	9
9	Tseshkovsky V.	USSR	0	1	Õ	15	1,5	15	15		x		o	1,5	ı,	1	1	1	1	1,	9
10	Miles A.	ENG	0	0	0	Õ	1,	1/3	Õ	Õ		x	-	15	1	ī	ī	î	1	1	9
11	Tarjan J.	USA	0	I,	15	1,	Õ	1,	1,		1		x	ó	1	Ô	Ô	ī	1,	î	8
12	Grünfeld Y.	ISR	15	0	1,	Õ	0	1,	Õ	15		•	1	x	0	0	1	î	ı,	1	7⅓
13	Ljubojevic L.	YUG	Ō	1,	Õ	0	1,	Ó	1,	1,	15	0	Ô	1	x	1	1,	ı,	1	0	615
14	Van Riemsdyk H.	BRZ	1,	1,	0	1,	ō		0	15	ó	_	1	î	0	x	15	1,	Ļ	0	5½
15	Bouaziz S.	TUN	15	õ	15	Õ	1,	-	0	ó	0			0	1,5	i	x	0	1	1	5½
16	Mednis E.	USA	0	1,5	ô	15	1,	0	ō	1,	0	0		0	1,	1,	1		1,	1	51/2
17	Trois F.	BRZ	0	0	0	Ô	ó	1	1,	í	_	Ö	1,5		0	1,	ō		-2 X	1,	5
18	Rodriguez R.	PHI	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		T2 X	4

### RIO DE JANEIRO (Brazil), 22 September - 22 October 1979

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	 T'1
1	Portisch L.	HUN	х	1/2	1/2	15	0	1	1	0	1	15	1,	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	111/5
2	Petrosian T.	USSR	1/2	x	1,	1,	15	1	15	1,	1	15	1,	1,	1	1,	1	1	1,	ĭ	111/5
3	Hübner R.	BRD	1/2	1/2	x	1,	1	15	ĩ	ī	1,	Ī	0	15	1/5	15	1,	1	1	1	111/5
4	Timman J.	NL	1/2	1,	1/2	х	15	1/2	0	1	î	1,	1		1,	í	1,	1/2	ļ,	1	11
5	Sunye J.	BRZ	1	L	0	1/2	_	ō	1	0	0	I,		1	-	1	1	1,	1,	Ļ	91/5
6	Ivkov B.	YUG	0	0	15	1,	1	x	1,	1	1,	1			15	1,	15	1,	1,	1	912
7	Balashov Y.	USSR	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	ĩ	0	1,	x	1,	-				-	-	1	-	15	î	9
8	Torre E.	PHI	1	1/2	0	0	1	_		x			1/2		1	•	1	1	1	1,	9
9	Sax G.	HUN	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	ō	1	x		15	1	0	1	0	I	1	1	9
10	Shamkovich L.	USA	1/2	12	0	1/2	1/5	0	1,	1	1,	x	1	15	1	1	0	0	1,	1,	81/5
11	Smejkal J.	CZ	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	1/5	1,5	1,	1,	0	x		1	0	1,	1	1	1,	81/5
12	Vaganian R.	USSR	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1,	1,	15	õ	15	1,	x	0	1	í	1	1/2	1	8
13	Garcia Guil.	CUB	0	0	1,	1/2	1/2	15	1/5	õ	1	Õ	0	1	x	1	0	1,	1	1,	71/5
14	Velimirovic D.	YUG	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1,	1/3	1,	0	0	1	0	0	x	1	í	1	í	71/5
15	Harandi K.	IRN	0	0	12	1/2	0	1,	0	0	1	1	1,	0	1	0	x	0	1	ĩ	61/5
16	Bronstein L.	ARG	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	15	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	1	x		1	6
17	Hébert J.	CAN	0	1/2	0	1/2	12	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/5	0	1/2	Õ	0	15	1,	x	0	41/5
18	Kagan S.	ISR	1	0	0	0	1/2	0	Ō	1/2	0	1,5	15	0	1/2	0	Õ	Õ	1	x	41/2

Now seven of the Candidates for the 1980 match series are known: Korchnoi, Spassky, Tal, Polugaevsky, Portisch, Petrosian and Hübner. The two Hungarians, Adorian and Ribli, must play a match to decide the eighth qualifier. Half the Candidates are from the Soviet Union, only two from the West. Only the second Hungarian will be new to the Candidate matches.

#### RIGA

The obvious point here was the large

margin by which Mikhail Tal won the tournament - a fantastic follow-up to his equal first with Karpov at Montreal in May. This time, of course, Tal was playing in his home town, capital of Latvia. Only Kotov (1952) has scored a higher (by 0.15%!) percentage in an Interzonal. Tal had a dream start - four consecutive victories over four of his strongest rivals: Tseshkovsky, Polugaevsky, Romanishin and Kuzmin and was never in danger of losing the lead, let alone not qualifying.

Gheorghiu and Larsen made the early running for the other two qualifying places, both scoring 7/9 to be within half a point of high flying Tal; they then dropped away, Gheorghiu scoring one point from his next four games while Larsen, against Tseshkovsky, Polugaevsky, Romanishin and Kuzmin. could manage only half a point. By this time, after round 13, Polugaevsky and Ribli had scored steadily to take over second and third places. These positions were maintained until, after the penultimate round, the leaders were: Tal 13, Polugaevsky & Ribli 11, Adorian & Gheorghiu 10.

The last round saw a draw between Polugaevsky and Gheorghiu but Ribli lost to Romanishin thus allowing Adorian to catch up by beating Miles with the black pieces. The play-off between Ribli and Adorian was to commence within three days of the end of the tournament but Adorian gained a postponement on medical grounds and the play-off has been taken over by the Hungarians.

POLUGAEVSKY — TAL, English:
1 Nf3 c5 2 c4 Nf6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cxd5
Nxd5 5 e4 Nb4 6 Bc4 Be6 7 Bxe6 Nd3+
8 Kf1 fxe6 9 Ng5 Qb6 10 Qe2 c4 11 b3
h6 12 Nf3 Nc6 13 bxc4 0-0-0 14 g3 g5
15 Kg2 Qc5 16 Rb1 Bg7 17 Nb5 Qxc4 18
Qe3 Rhf8 19 Rf1 g4 20 Nh4



20...Nxf2! 21 Ng6 (21 Rxf2 Rxf2+ 22 Kxf2 Rf8+ with a winning attack) 21...Rd3! 22 Na3 Qa4 23 Qel Rdf3 24 Nxf8 Nd3 25 QdI Qxe4 26 Rxf3 gxf3+ 27 Kf1 Qf5 28 Kg1 Bd4+, 0:1.

ADORIAN - LARSEN, English:

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e6 3 e4 c5 4 e5 Ng8 5 Nf3 d6 6 exd6 Nc6 7 d4 cxd4 8 Nxd4 Qxd6 9 Be3 Nf6 10 Be2 Bd7 11 0-0 Qb8 12 c5 Be7 13 b4! Nxb4 14 Rb1 a5 15 a3 Nc6 16 Bf3 Qc7 17 Ncb5 Qe5 18 Nxc6 bxc6 19 Bd4 Qb8 20 Nd6+ Bxd6 21 Rxb8+ Bxb8 22 Bxf6 gxf6 23 Qa4 Ra6 24 Rb1 0-0 25 Qg4+ Kb8 26 Qd4 Ra7 27 Qxf6+ Kg8 28 Qg5+ Kb8 29 Rxb8!, 1 : 0.

RODRIGUEZ — BOUAZIZ, Benoni: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Nc3 exd5 5 cxd5 d6 6 e4 g6 7 f4 Bg7 8 Bb5+ Nfd7 9 Bd3 0-0 10 Nf3 Na6 11 0-0 Rb8 12 Be3 Nf6 13 Khl Nc7 14 Bf2 b5 15 Bh4 b4 16 Nb1 Qd7 17 Nbd2 Nb5 18 Ng5 Bxb2 19 Rb1 Bf6 20 f5 h6 21 Ngf3 Bg7 22 Ng1 Nf6 23 fxg6 fxg6 24 e5 Nfxd5 25 Rxf8+ Bxf8 26 exd6 Qxd6 27 Ne4 Qe6 28 Bg3 c4 29 Bxc4 Qxe4 30 Bxc7 Qxc4 31 Bxb8 Bb7 32 Nf3 Nc3 33 Qc1 Bxf3 34 gxf3 Qd3 35 Rb2 Qxf3+ 36 Rg2 Bc5 37 Bg3 Be3 38 Qe1 h5 39 Bf2 Nd5 40 Qb1 Nf4 41 Qb3+ Kg7 42 Qb2+ Kh7 43 Bxe3 Qxe3, 0 : 1.

TAL - GHEORGHIU, Sicilian:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 Nf6 4 dxc5 Nxe4
5 cxd6 Nxd6 6 Nc3 Nc6 7 Bf4 Bg4 8 h3
Bh5 9 Qd5 Bg6 10 0-0-0 Bxc2 11 Nd4
Bxd1 12 Nxc6 Qc8 13 Nxe7 Bxe7 14 Bxd6
0-0 15 Bxe7 Re8 16 Bc4 Bh5 17 Bh4 Bg6
18 Bb5 Re4 19 Bg3 a6 20 Bd7 Qc4 21
Qxc4 Rxc4 22 Re1 b5 23 a3 h5 24 Be5
Rd8 25 Rd1 Kh8 26 g4 f6 27 Bg3 Be8
28 Bxe8 Rxe8 29 gxh5 Kh7 30 Rd5 Ree4
31 Kd2 Red4+ 32 Rxd4 Rxd4+ 33 Ke3 Rc4
34 Kd3 Rc5 35 Kd4 Rc4+ 36 Kd3 Rc5 37
b4 Rxh5 38 h4 Kg6 39 Kd4 Rf5 40 Ke4
Rh5 41 Nd5, 1 : 0.

GRUNFELD — POLUGAEVSKY, Sicilian Najdorf:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6
5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 b5 8 e5 dxe5
9 fxe5 Qc7 10 Qe2 Nfd7 11 0-0-0 Nc6
12 Nxc6 Qxc6 13 Qd3 h6 14 Bh4 Bb7 15
Be2 Qc7 16 Rhel Nc5 17 Qh3 b4 18 Nb5
axb5 19 Bxb5+ Bc6 20 0f3



Most of Polugaevsky's rivals had mentally chalked up a zero for him as 20...Rc8 21 Qxc6+ leads to mate, but Polugaevsky has prepared a fine resource....

20...Nb3+! 21
Kb1? (Already a decisive mistake; after
21 axb3 Black's attack is dangerous but
White should be able to defend - analysis
suggested a draw as the most likely result) 21...Na5 22 Rd4 Rc8 23 Redl g5
24 Bxc6+ Qxc6 25 Qd3 Be7 26 Be1 0-0
27 Bxb4 Bxb4 28 Rxb4 Nc4 29 b3 Nxe5
30 Qe2 Qc3 31 Re4 Nc6 32 Rd3 Qa5 33
Rh3 Nb4 34 c4 Rfd8 35 a4 Qf5 36 Rf3
Qg6 37 Kb2 Qg7+ 38 Kb1 Rc6 39 c5 Nd5
40 Rc4 Nf4 41 Qb2 Rd1+ 42 Ka2 Qf8 43
Rfc3 Qd8 44 Rc2 Nd3 45 Qc3 Qd5 46 Ka3
Ne5 47 Rb4. 0 : 1.

BOUAZIZ - RIBLI, Sicilian Najdorf:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6
5 Nc3 a6 6 Be2 e6 7 0-0 Be7 8 f4 0-0
9 Kh1 Qc7 10 a4 Nc6 11 Nb3 b6 12 Bf3

Bb7 13 Qel Rac8 14 Be3 Rfe8 15 Rcl Nd7 16 g4 Na5 17 Nxa5 bxa5 18 Bd2 Nc5 19 b3 Qb8 20 Qe2 Qa8 21 g5 d5 22 exd5 exd5 23 Qg2 Ne4 24 Nb1 Nxd2 25 Qxd2 Bb4 26 c3 d4! 27 cxb4 Bxf3+ 28 Kg1 Re2 29 Rxf3 Rxd2 30 Rxc8+ Qxc8 31 Nxd2 Qc1+ 32 Nf1 axb4 33 Kg2 Qc2+ 34 Kg3 Kf8, 0: 1.



23...Rxa2! 24
Nd5 Rxc2 25 Nxe3
Rcxb2 26 Qe2 g4
27 f4 Nxe4 28 Nef1
Nxd2 29 Rxd2 Rxd2
30 Nxd2 Nf3 31
Qc4 Rxd2+ 32 Kf1
Bf6, 0:1.

#### RIO DE JANEIRO

Against expectations Mecking took his place in the tournament after all, but he withdrew on doctor's orders after only two rounds — hard luck for first reserve Kavalek. As there were nineteen players there was already a bye — now there were two which made it very difficult to compare scores as the tournament proceeded.

Robert Hübner made the early running scoring 6/7 but with most of his hardest games still to come; even after a bye, a draw and then a loss he still shared the lead which he held, alone or with Portisch, for most of the time thereafter.

Portisch lost to Torre in the very first round but later wins against Ivkov, Sax, Vaganian and Garcia saw him challenging for the lead after eight rounds. From round nine on he was leader whenever Hübner wasn't and always looked pretty sure to qualify.

Petrosian was never in the lead at any stage (except when it really counted, after the last round!) but was always in the top three or four and was the only undefeated player by the end.

These three players dominated the tournament throughout most of its

length with serious challenges coming from only three others. Timman started very slowly with five draws and one loss but gradually clawed his way through the field to be lying equal fifth after 14 rounds; then came three wins in a row (versus Smeikal. Sax and Vaganian) and Timman was third. At this point, with two rounds to go, only four players had real chances and the scores were Portisch 11, Hübner 11, Timman 101/2 and Petrosian 10. The Hungarian GM looked home and hosed as his remaining opponents were tail-ender Kagan and Shamkovich. Hübner's last game was against Petrosian, the latter then meeting Ivkov in round nineteen. Timman had a bye in round eighteen and white versus Garcia in the final round.

The penultimate round, however, saw Portisch losing to Kagan while Hübner and Petrosian were drawing. The scores were now Hübner 11½, Portisch 11, Petrosian & Timman 10½. Thus Hübner, the leader, was assured of no more than a play-off as he was a spectator in the last round. As it turned out Petrosian gained a somewhat fortuitous win with the black pieces against Ivkov after the Yugoslav overlooked a nice drawing line while his rivals drew their games. The upshot of all this was that Timman missed out on forcing a play-off by just a half point.

The sensation of the tournament was Jaime Sunye, an untitled 22-year old from the host nation. After ten rounds, and despite having had his two byes, Sunye was only half a point off the lead with 6 points; this included wins over Harandi, Balashov, Portisch and Velimirovic. He maintained exactly this position until after round 13 but then three successive losses (to Torre, Hübner and Ivkov) saw an end to his challenge, though he beat Vaganian in the last round to cap off what was still a huge success.

Rafael Vaganian was the only other player to mount a serious challenge when, after a slowish start, he reached 8 points after 14 rounds to be third equal; that, however, was the end of his scoring — he lost his last four games!

Torre made a good start but fell away very quickly and likewise Balashov.

PORTISCH — TORRE, King's Indian Defence: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 f3 c5 6 dxc5 dxc5 7 Qxd8+ Kxd8 8 Be3 Nfd7 9 Nge2 Nc6 10 0-0-0 b6 11 f4 Bb7 12 g3 Na5 13 b3 e6 14 Bh3 Ke7 15 f5 Be5 16 fxe6 fxe6 17 Bf4 Nc6 18 Nb5 Nf6



19 Rd6!? Bxd6 20
Bxd6+ Kf7 21 Rf1
e5 22 Bd7 Nb4 23
Nc7 Rad8 24 Be6+
Kg7 25 Be7 Nxe4
26 Bd5 Bxd5 27
cxd5 Rxd5! 28 g4
(28 Nxd5 Nxd5 29
Bh4 g5 -+) 28...
Rc8 29 Nxd5 Nxd5

30 Bh4 c4 31 Kb2 c3+ 32 Ka3 Ne3 33 Rgl Nc2+ 34 Ka4 Nd4. 0 : 1.

BALASHOV — SUNYE, Sicilian Najdorf:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4

Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Be2 e5 7 Nb3 Be7 8

0-0 0-0 9 a4 Nc6 10 Kh1 b6 11 Bg5

Nb4 12 Qd2 Bb7 13 Radl Rc8 14 Bxf6

Bxf6 15 Bg4 Rc6 16 Qe2 Qc7 17 Nc1

Rd8 18 Nd3



18...Rxc3 19
bxc3 Na2 20 Ra1
Nxc3 21 Qe3 Bxe4
22 f4 Bb7 23 fxe5
dxe5 24 Rae1 Qc6
25 Qg3 Ne4 26 Rxe4
Qxe4 27 Rxf6 Qxg2+
28 Qxg2 Bxg2+ 29
Kxg2 gxf6 30 Be2
Rd4 31 Nb2 Rd2 32

Kf2 Rxc2 33 Nc4 b5 34 axb5 axb5 35 Na3 Ra2 36 Nxb5 Kg7 37 Nd6 Kg6 38 Nc4 e4 39 Ke3 f5 40 Bf1 Rxh2 41 Nd6 Ra2, 0:1.

PORTISCH — BALASHOV, Nimzoindian Def:
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 0-0
5 Bd3 c5 6 Nf3 d5 7 0-0 dxc4 8 Bxc4
Nbd7 9 Qe2 a6 10 a4 Qc7 11 Na2 b5 12
Bd3 Ba5 13 axb5 axb5 14 Bxb5 Bb7 15
Rd1 Rab8 16 dxc5 Bxf3 17 gxf3 Nxc5 18
b4 Nb3 19 Rb1 Qe5 20 bxa5 Rxb5 21 Kh1
Qb8 22 Ba3 Rc8



23 Bd6 Qb7 24
a6 Qb6 25 Bc7 Qc6
26 a7 h6 27 Bb8
Nd7 28 Rd6 Qb7
29 Rxd7 Qxd7 30
a8Q Rbxb8 31 Qe4,
1 : 0.

VAGANIAN — TIMMAN, Queen's Indian Defence: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 a3 Bb7 5 Nc3 d5 6 cxd5 Nxd5 7 e3 Be7 8 Bb5+ c6 9 Bd3 0-0 10 0c2 h6 11 Bd2

Nd7 12 e4 Nxc3 13 bxc3 c5 14 0-0 Rc8 15 Qb1 Qc7 16 a4 Rfd8 17 Rc1 Bc6 18 Be3 Qb7 19 Nd2 Nb8 20 f3 Bg5 21 f4 Be7 22 Nc4 cxd4 23 cxd4 Na6 24 Ne5 Nb4 25 Nxc6 Rxc6 26 Qb3 Rdc8 27 Rxc6 Rxc6 28 Bd2 Qd7! 29 d5 Nxd3 30 Qxd3 exd5 31 Kh1 (31 exd5 Rc5) 31...Rc4 32 exd5 Rc5 33 Be3 Rxd5 34 Qc2 Rd3 35 Bg1 Qd5 36 Re1 Rd2 37 Qc8+ Kh7 38 Qg4 f5 39 Qh3 Bf6 40 Rf1 Qe4 41 a5 bxa5 42 Bxa7 Rd3, 0 : 1.

HUBNER - BALASHOV, English:
1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 d6 3 d4 exd4 4 Qxd4
Nc6 5 Qd2 Nf6 6 b3 Be6 7 e4 a5 8
Nge2 a4 9 Rbl axb3 10 axb3 g6 11 g3
Bg7 12 Bg2 0-0 13 0-0 Nd7 14 Nd5 Nc5
15 b4 Na4 16 Qc2 Ne5 17 Nef4 Bd7 18
Rel c6 19 Ne3 Ng4 20 Rb3 Qe7 21 Rd1
Nxe3 22 Bxe3 Bg4 23 Rd2 g5 24 Ne2
Bxe2 25 Rxe2 Qf6 26 Rd2 Nc3 27 h3 b5
28 cxb5 cxb5 29 Kh2 Rac8 30 Bd4 Qxd4
31 Rxd4 Bxd4 32 Qd2 Bf6 33 Qxd6 Bg7
34 e5 Rfd8 35 Rxc3, 1 : 0.

PORTISCH — SAX, English:
1 c4 g6 2 e4 e5 3 d4 Nf6 4 Nf3 Bb4+
5 Bd2 Bxd2+ 6 Qxd2 Nxe4 7 Qe3 d5 8
dxe5 Nc6 9 Na3 Bf5 10 Nc2 Ng5 11
Nxg5 Bxc2 12 e6 Bf5 13 exf7+ Kf8 14
0-0-0 d4 15 Qf4 Qe7 16 g4 h6 17 Nh3
Be6 18 Re1 g5 19 Qg3 Qxf7 20 b3 a5
21 Bg2 Bxc4 22 Bxc6 bxc6 23 bxc4
Qxc4+ 24 Kb1 d3 25 Qe5 Rb8+ 26 Ka1
Rh7 27 Re4 Qc2 28 Rhe1 Kg8 29 Qe6+
Rf7 30 Qg6+, 1 : 0 (time).



36 Rc7? (36 Rxg6+ & 36...Kh7 37 Bxf7 Rf8 38 Rxg5 Rxf7 39 f4, or 36...Kf8 37 Bxf7 Kxf7 38 Rxg5 & 39 f4) 36... Rf8 37 f4 gxf4 38 gxf4 exf4 39 Kd1 Nf3 40 Ke2 Ne5 41 Rc5 Re8 42 Bb5

Re7, 0 : 1.

# Sarapu, Aptekar Win at Labour Weekend

### ORTVIN SARAPU REPORTS ON THE BRADBURN FRUIT JUICES LABOUR WEEKEND TOURNAMENT IN AUCKLAND:

The Auckland Chess Centre attracted 44 players for the 1979 Labour Weekend Tournament sponsored by Bradburns Distributors Ltd. It seems that this tournament is a good last minute warmup for the New Zealand Championships at Xmas; also a last chance for some to stake a claim for inclusion in the top twelve. The time limit of 40 moves in 2 hours and then 20 moves per hour was beneficial as far as the standard of play was concerned; most Auckland weekenders have a first time control of 45 moves in 15 hours at the cost of a lower standard of play. The usual rain and wind was just right for chess: those who preferred to have pre-summer holidays made a mistake I think.

The field included many unrated players, mostly younger guard, who gave a very good account of themselves against more experienced players. There were also two sets of twins in the field and, both sets being identical, it was rather confusing for their opponents. All players enjoyed the tournament and the pool table was used to forget bad games in the tournament room.

Round one saw some surprising results, Paul Spiller losing on time (in a won position) to unrated S. Hart while Lindsay Cornford lost to B. Wheeler, another unrated player.

In round two Robert Smith 'only' drew aginst Wheeler, Peter Green was held to a draw by Michael Hopewell and Michael Steadman was very happy to gain a draw versus Dr Henderson who let slip at least half a dozen winning moves.

Round three saw Grant Sidnam losing badly to Peter Mataga after refuting the latter's King's Gambit in the opening but falling into a tactical trap in a better position. David Beach beat Ian Dowman to join Mataga and I as the only players with 3 points.

The fourth round was more or less decisive for the final placings at the top. Mataga lost to me with his French Defence and Smith won a vital game against Beach. The leading scorers now:

Sarapu 4, Smith and Green 3½; Beach, Dowman, Sidnam, Mataga, Power, Freeman, Cornford and Spiller 3.

In round five a quick draw for me against Smith was enough to be unpassable as Beach had at least a draw with Green in an endgame and this would prevent the latter from also reaching 45 points. As it happened Beach won that ending with a little help from his opponent. Dowman had a good win against Cornford to come in second equal -Cornford missed many chances in a game of fluctuating fortunes as he told it to me. Sidnam was losing to Power in the opening but suddenly Power blundered a piece and resigned. So the New Zealand representative for the Asian Junior Championship had some good fortune and some bad fortune against Power and Mataga. The prize giving was held up by an eight-hour marathon between Mataga and Freeman, eventually won by the Auckland player.

D.O.P. Bruce Winslade proved that we now have many tournament directors who do a good job. Years ago it was very difficult to replace the usual D.O.P. if he was unavailable.

### Round-by-round results and scores:

	-						
		R.1	R.2	R.3	R.4	R.5	
1	Sarapu 0.	W29	WI9	W15	W6	D3	41/2
2	Beach D.H.	W23	W20	W4	L3	W8	4
3	Smith R.W.	W31	D7	W21	W2	D1	4
4	Dowman I.A.	W12	W24	L2	W19	W14	4
5	Sidnam G.	W32	W22	L6	W12	Wll	4
6	Mataga P.A.	W44	W18	W5	Ll	W13	4
7	Wheeler B.	W14	D3	L8	W32	W25	31/2
8	Green P.R.	W34	D21	W7	W9	L2	$3^{1}_{2}$
9	Steadman M.	W33	D27	W10	L8	W17	31/2
10	Storey D.	W38	D13	L9	W15	W23	$3\frac{1}{2}$
11	Power P.W.	W35	D16	W27	D13	L5	3
12	Hutton I.	L4	W35	W26	L5	W29	3
13	Freeman M.					L6	3
14	Cornford L.						3
15	Severinsen M	.W42	W26	L1	L10	W31	3
16	Johnstone R.	W41	D11	L13	W27	D22	3
17	Spiller P.S.	L19	W39	W32	W20	L9	3
18	Sims I.M.	W39	L6	L20	W40	W33	3
19	Hart S.	W17	L1	W22	L4	D21	21/2
20	Caukwell P.	W25	L2	W18	L17	D24	$2\frac{1}{2}$
21	Hopewell M.			L3	D24	D19	$2\frac{1}{2}$
22	Robinson P.	W28	L5	L19	W38	D16	21/2

#### R.1 R.2 R.3 R.4 R.5

23	Hopewell N.	L2	W42	W31	D25	L10	21/2
24	Trundle G,	D30	Ľ4	W37	D21	D20	21/2
25	Brunton D.	L20	W41	W28	D23	L7	21/2
26	Van Dam S.	W37	L15	L12	D28	W30	21/2
27	Henderson A.	W40	D9	L11	L16	W37	21/2
28	Rudkins L.	L22	W34	L25	D26	W38	$2\frac{1}{2}$
29	McCormick R.	L1	W40	W23	L14	L12	2
30	Stewart M.	D24	D37	L14	W35	L26	2
31	Brightwell E.	L3	W38	L23	W39	L15	2
32	Adams C.	L5	W44	L17	L7	W41	2
33	Borovski J.	L9	W43	L29	W43	L18	2
34	Brightwell D.	L8	L28	L36	W42	W40	2
35	Stewart B.	L11	L12	W41	L30	W39	2
36	Bartocci K.	L21	L14	W34	L33	W43	2
37	Barnard B.	L26	D30	L24	W43	L27	$1^{\frac{1}{2}}$
38	Garland M.	L10	L31	W42	L22	L28	1
39	Keith J.G.	L18	L17	W44	L31	L35	1
40	Calder R.	L27	L29	W43	L18	L34	1
41	Edmonds L.	L16	L25	L35	W44	L32	1
42	Hampton R.	L15	L23	L38	L34	W44	1
43	Adams J.	L13	L33	L40	L37	L36	0
44	Ward A.N.	L6	L37	L39	L41	L42	0

Sarapu won the \$200 first prize while the five runners-up shared \$250 for their efforts.

### O. SARAPU P.A.MATAGA

French Defence, Tarrasch

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 c3 c5 6 Bd3 Nc6 7 Ne2 Qb6 8 Nf3 cxd4 9 cxd4 f6 10 exf6 Nxf6 11 0-0 Bd6 12 Nc3! 0-0 13 h3!?

Up to here we have been following E.C.O., page 30, column 18. Other moves given are 13 Be3, 13 Bg5 and 13 Rel with different evaluations. My move is based on the fact that Black cannot now play 13...e5 as after 14 dxe5 follows 14...Nxe5 15 Nxe5 Bxe5 16 Nxd5! Nxd5 17 Bc4 and White wins a pawn. The text also prevents ...Ng4 or ...Bg4 and provides an escape for the white king.

#### 13 ... Bd7 14 Be3 Od8

Naturally 14...Qxb2 is in White's favour - see similar positions in the books!

#### 15 Rc1

If here 15 a3?! then 15...Rc8 16 Rel Kh8 17 Rcl Qe8 18 Rc2 a6 19 Rce2 with an edge for White as in Geller — Uhlmann, Skopje 1968.

15 ... e5?!

After some deliberation, but this seems premature as White is better developed.

16 dxe5 Nxe5 17 Nxe5 Bxe5 18 Qb3 Bc6 19 Nb5!

Black now has the inferior endgame; his isolated pawn is weak and White has a good square in d4 for his knight.

#### 19 ... 0d7 20 Nd4

Unclear is 20 Nxa7 Ba4 21 Qb6 d4 etc.

20 ... Ba4 21 Qb4 Bd6 22 Qd2 Ne4 23 Bxe4 dxe4 24 b3 Bc6 25 Nxc6 bxc6



#### 26 Rfd1!

Not only does Black now have two weak pawns, but there is a pin as well.

#### 26 ... Rad8?

This loses the exchange at least.

26...Rf6 would have permitted a longer resistance.

27 Bq5! Bh2+ 28 Kxh2 Qxd2

On 28...Qc7+ follows 29 Bf4! and wins.

29 Rxd2 Rxd2 30 Bxd2 Rxf2 31 Be3 Rxa2 32 Rxc6, 1 : 0.

Unfortunately we do not have any other game scores from the tournament.

# TAWA LABOUR WEEKEND TOURNAMENT REPORT BY PETER HAWKES:

The 2nd Labour Weekend Chess Tournament organised by the Tawa Chess Club and sponsored by Fletcher Timber (Tawa) Ltd was run in three grades and attracted fifty entries ranging from Lev Aptekar to twenty enthusiastic under-15- year-old juniors. It was especially pleasing to see this — another example of the encouragement the Tawa club is giving to junior chess in Wellington.

The chess was of the cut-throat variety with many players evincing a refreshing (reckless!?) desire to bash the opponent irrespective of the weight of counter punching. Reputations were no protection against the scalp hunters as Aptekar and second seeded Hawkes

almost found out against Noble and Mitchell respectively. Of 35 games played in the A-grade, only four were drawn - and two of these were the aforementioned quite undeserved swindles by Aptekar and Hawkes. In the B-grade there was not a single draw! The only two 'grandmaster' draws observed were among the juniors.

The tournaments were directed smooth-17 and without fuss by Philip Clark in the A and B grades and Paul Turner and Kay Hollis in the Junior grade.

A 15 page tournament bulletin edited by Max Wigbout with a contribution from Paul Turner was sent to all competitors.

#### The A-grade

A scenario popular with the pretournament pundits was of juggernaut Aptekar crushing the masses beneath his wheels. Lev won with 45/5 but not in quite this manner.

The surprise of the tournament was Morgan Waterson who belied his lowly bottom-but-one seeding by defeating Spiller and McLaren and drawing with Sarfati. Tim Spiller, on the other hand, had a tournament he would rather forget.

Second equal on 3½ points came Hawkes, Sarfati and Noble. This was a good result for Noble who seems a particularly strong endgame player.

Round 1: There were three upsets. Noble had a won game against Aptekar with R + 3P vs R but blundered into a stalemate resource (game below). David Johnstone from Palmerston North lured Bob Mitchell's d-pawn forward until it became buried in the heart of his position and the basis of a terminal attack. Waterson was outplaying Spiller after the Exchange variation of the Ruy Lopez (interestingly this line was easily the most popular of the tournament) when Tim sacrificed a piece and resigned four moves later.

Round 2: After the second round only Zig Frankel had 100%. Bottom seeded Bob Mitchell could have joined him but after battering Hawkes throughout he failed to administer the coup de grace in the most economical manner and allowed a perpetual check combination. Noble mishandled Frankel's Alekhine Defence but then blundered away his queen. Sarfati and Waterson drew in a tense position by repetition of moves.

The only real surprise in round three

was Greg Aldridge defeating Leonard McLaren with the black pieces in an Exchange Ruy Lopez. Spiller lost to Johnstone. So, after three rounds, the leaders were: Aptekar, Hawkes & Sarfati 21/2; Frankel, Johnstone & Aldridge 2.

Round 4: Waterson confirmed his earlier good form when he sacrificed a pawn enabling his rooks to infiltrate McLaren's position along the open file. After defending a difficult position against constant Aptekar pressure, Sarfati succumbed in time trouble. Frankel captured a pawn at the cost of a retarded development; after 14 moves he had one piece developed, a knight on a7! Johnstone quickly got the better of Aldridge in a quasi pin variation of the e6 Sicilian, Scores now: Aptekar & Hawkes 3½; Johnstone 3; Sarfati. Noble & Waterson 25.

Round 5: If a game in this final round was unfinished at the first time control (and there were four) both players were given 15 minutes to complete the game. This made for some inaccurate but exciting play. At the end of the normal session Aptekar had two pawns for the exchange: at normal rates of play a draw would have been the most likely result but Hawkes went wrong in the time scramble allowing Lev to take first prize of \$120 and the Fletcher Timber Cup. Sarfati and Noble caught up for a share of second prize by despatching Johnstone and Waterson.

TAWA A-GRADE	<u>R.1</u>	R.2	R.3	R.4	R.5	
l Aptekar L.	D3	W9	₩5	W2	W4	41/2
2 Sarfati J.	W7	D8	W11	Ll	W6	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3 Noble M.	D1	L5	W13	W11	W8	31/2
4 Hawkes P.D.	W14	D11	W8	W5	L1	31/2
5 Frankel Z.	W13	W3	Ll	L4	W10	3
6 Johnstone D.	L11	W13	W10	W7	L2	3
7 Aldridge G.	L2	W14	W9	L6	W12	3
8 Waterson M.	W10	D2	L4	W9	L3	2½
9 McLaren L.	W12	Ll	L7	L8	W11	2
10 Spiller T.	L8	W12	L6	W14	L5	2
11 Mitchell R.	W6	D4	L2	L3	L9	1½
12 Grkow A.	L9	<b>L10</b>	D14	W13	L7	11/2
13 Ramsay W.	L5	L6	L3	L12	W14	1
14 Clowes C.	L4	L7	D12	L10	L13	12

APTEKAR - NOBLE, Scotch: 1 e4 e5 2 d4 exd4 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 Bc4 Bc5 5 c3 dxc3 6 Bxf7+ Kxf7 7 Qd5+ Ke8 8 Qxc5 Qe7 9

0xe7+ Ngxe7 10 Nxc3 Nb4 11 0-0 a6 12 Bg5 h6 13 Bh4 d6 14 a3 Nd3 15 Bxe7 Kxe7 16 Nd5+ Kd8 17 b4 Be6 18 g3 Bxd5 19 exd5 Re8 20 Nd4 g5 21 f4 gxf4 22 gxf4 Rg8+ 23 Kh1 Kd7 24 Ra2 Rg4 25 Ne6 c6 26 Rd2 cxd5 27 Rxd3 Kxe6 28 Rel+ Kd7 29 f5 d4 30 Rfl Rf8 31 h3 Rg5 32 f6 Rg6 33 f7 Rg7 34 Rf6 Rfxf7 35 Rxf7 Rxf7 36 Kg2 Rf4 37 Kg3 Re4 38 Rd1 Ke6 39 Kf3 Ke5 40 Rd2 h5 41 Rd1 Re3+ 42 Kg2 Rxa3 43 h4 Re3 44 b5 axb5 45 Kf2 Re4 46 Rb1 Rxh4 47 Rxb5+ d5 48 Rxb7 Rf4+ 49 Ke2 h4 50 Rh7 Re4+ 51 Kd2 Rg4 52 Rf7!? (Aptekar sets up his stalemate trap very nicely, beginning with his 51st move which sets the stage; his 52nd baits the trap) 52 ...h3 53 Rh7 Rg2+ 54 Kd3 h2? (... and Black falls right in) 55 Rxh2 Rg3+ 56 Kd2,  $\frac{1}{2}$ :  $\frac{1}{2}$  in 103.

A.GRKOW - T.W.L.SPILLER, Caro-Kann: 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 Nf3 Nd7 7 Bc4 Oc7 8 Be3 Ngf6 9 0-0 e6 10 Qd2 Bd6 11 Rad1 0-0 12 Bd3 Rad8 13 c4 Rfe8 14 Oc2 a5 15 a3 c5 16 Ne2 Bh5 17 dxc5 Bxc5 18 Bxc5 Nxc5 19 Nel a4 20 f3 Qe5 21 Ng3 Od4+ 22 Of2 Bg6 23 Oxd4 Rxd4 24 Bc2 Red8 25 Rxd4 Rxd4 26 Bxg6 hxg6 27 Nc2 Rxc4 28 Ne3 Rd4 29 Rc1 b6 30 Nc4 Nb3 31 Ne2 Rd8 32 Rc3 Rd1+ 33 Kf2 Nd5 34 Rc2 Nc5 35 Ne3 Nd3+ 36 Kg3 Nxe3, 0:1.

P.D.HAWKES — Z.FRANKEL, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Oc7 3 c3 Nf6 4 e5 Nd5 5 d4 cxd4 6 cxd4 a6 7 Nc3 Nxc3 8 bxc3 Qxc3+ 9 Bd2 Qc7 10 Rc1 Qd8 11 Oc2 Nc6 12 d5 Na7 13 Bd3 g6 14 h4 Bg7 15 h5 b6 16 hxg6 hxg6 17 Rxh8+ Bxh8 18 Bxg6 Bb7 19 Bxf7+ Kf8 20 Qg6 Bg7 21 Bh6, 1:0.

The B-grade was deservedly won by David Paul with 5/5 - he played most of his main rivals. Second was Brett Jennings of Levin in the surprise of the tournament.

Scores: 1 D. Paul 5: 2 B. Jennings 4: 3-8 J. Usmar, R.Dive, P.Cunningham, K. Chandler, M.Brown & P.Love 3; 9-14 P. Bennett, P.Chin, M.Staples, I.Macri, A. Ladd & J.Greenwood 2; 15 B.Delaney 1.

The Juniors battled over eight rounds for the good prize money. The biggest upset occurred in the third round when Roderick Wigbout defeated defending champion (with 8/8) Martin Sims:

M.SIMS — R.WIGBOUT, Queen's Pawn: 1 d4 d5 2 e3 Nf6 3 Bd3 Nc6 4 c4 e6 5 Nc3 Bb4 6 a3 Bxc3+ 7 bxc3 Bd7 8 Nf3 0-0 9 0-0 Re8 10 0c2 dxc4 11 Bxc4 e5 12 Rb1 Qc8 13 Qb3 Re7 14 Qxb7 Qxb7 15 Rxb7 Na5 16 Rxc7 Nxc4 17 Rxc4 Bb5 18 Nxe5 Bxc4 19 Nxc4 Rc7 20 Ne5 Rxc3 21 Rel Rac8 22 Bb2 Rc2 23 Rb1 Rxb2! and Black won.

Scores: 1-2 J.Drga & R.Wigbout 65/8: 3 M.Sims 5½; 4-6 J.Cunningham, P.Cunningham & M.McLaren 5; 7-11 S.Snopovs, J.Herbert, L.Maher, I.Stones & M.Thomas 4½; 12 J.Pronk 4; 13-15 I.Cowie, M. Johnson & A.Polaschek 3½; 16 S.Keith 3; 17-18 B.Carroll & P.Zimmerman 2½; 19 M.Reid  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; 20 G.Callanan 0.

# LOCAL NEWS

The Tawa Chess Club organised the WELLINGTON INTERSCHOOLS tournaments in two sections. The Secondary Schools section was won by Wellington College with  $16\frac{1}{2}/20$ . They were followed by Tawa College 15½, Onslow College 10½, Hutt Valley H.S. 91/2, St Bernards College 6, Rongotai College 2.

Naenae Intermediate took the Schools section with 15/20 from Tawa Int. 14, Raroa Normal Int. 13, Hutt Int. 10, Brooklyn School 6, Wadestown School 2.

Wellington College, led by Jonathan Sarfati, won the Skip Hardy Memorial Trophy presented by the Wellington Chess League.

The AUCKLAND INTERCLUB Tournament was again won convincingly by North Shore A who have now won all three Interclub tournaments since their revival in 1977. The team comprised, mainly, O.Sarapu, P.A.Garbett, P.W.Stuart, W.Leonhardt, D.A.Gollogly and J.W.P.Knegt.

Scores in the six-board competition were: North Shore A 36%/42. Auckland A 26, Howick-Pakuranga 22½, University 22, Auckland B 19, North Shore B 1612, Waitemata 16, Papatoetoe 91/2.

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY NEWS: The Club Championship, a 10-round Swiss with 24 players, was won by Ewen Green with 91/2 points from N.Metge 8, D.Pomeroy 7½, G.Loh 7, P.K.Beach & W.J.Vermeer 6.

The field was not as strong as last year, notable absentees being Clemance, D.Beach, Mataga, Gollogly, B.Watson and Livingston.

The Club also belped organise Ewen Green's first two blindfold simuls, the first (over 12 boards) at the University being a practise run (score +10 =2) for the N.Z. record which he comfortably took two weeks later with a score of +12 -1 =2 (86.7%).

The INTER-UNIVERSITY Tournament was held in Otago during the August vacation and was won by the Auckland team comprising P.A.Mataga, D.A.Gollegly, B. R.Watson and honorary Aucklander Tony Dowden! Canterbury finished only a half point behind with Otago third.

\* \* \*

The NORTH SHORE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP title for 1979 was shared between Paul Garbett and Wolf Leonhardt, the former suffering a rare club loss against Bruce Watson. The scores:

#### 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1

W.LEONHARDT - D.H.BEACH, Alekhine Def: 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 Nc3 (Sound and unpretentious, stressing the development of pieces in preference to pawn manoeuvres) 3...Nxc3 4 dxc3 d6 5 exd6 cxd6 6 Bd3 g6 7 Be3 Nc6 8 Od2 Ne5 (In vain Black tries to exchange his knight for a white bishop) 9 Be2 Bf5 10 Nf3 Nxf3+ 11 Bxf3 Bg7 12 0-0-0 (If 12 Bxb7 Rb8 13 Bc6+ Bd7 14 Bxd7+ Qxd7 with good counterplay for Black) 12...Qa5 13 Kb1 Rc8 14 Qd5! Bxc3 15 g4 (White's counterthrust is not without quile either as the black king is still in the centre) 15...Rc5! (If now 16 Bxc5, then 16...Be6! winning) 16 Qxb7 Be6? (Too ambitious; perhaps Black was hoping for 17 b3? Qxa2+ 18 Kxa2 Ra5+ with mate to follow) 17 Bc6+ Kf8? 18 Bh6+, 1:0. Notes by W. Leonhardt.

\* \* \*

Perennial champion Auckland Grammar again won the AUCKLAND INTERSCHOOLS Agrade title but only after having a

very close shaye in the semi-final when they drew 3:3 with Papatoétoe High; the replay also finished up 3:3 but the tiebreak points favoured Grammar. In the other semi-final Rangitoto College beat the Mickey Steadman-led Mt Albert Grammar School 4:2 so the top two Northern Zone teams contested the final. Auckland Grammar made no race of this, winning by 5:1.

Mt Albert Grammar won the B-grade from second placed Birkdale College.

In the Intermediate Schools section Remuera, led by the Hopewell twins, won by a huge margin, scoring  $27\frac{1}{2}/30$ . Normal was second on 17, then Glen Eden  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , Henderson  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , Kelston  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , Bruce McLaren 4.

Altogether 28 teams competed and over 170 players were involved.

\* \* \*

The AUCKLAND SECONDARY SCHOOLS LIGHT-NING Tournament was held at the University with 84 pupils making up 16 teams from 13 schools. The Teams Trophy went to Papatoetoe High with 25 points in a close finish. Second was Auckland Grammar on 24 and then King's College on 23.

Top individual scorer was Roy Mathias (AGS) with 7½/8 and then followed Grant Sidnam (King's) 7; I.Lister, H.Luckock & A.Haydock (all Papatoetoe High) 6.

Report: Michael Livingston.

\* \*

Tony Love won the second round of the OTAGO CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP with 5/6, conceding draws to Philip Paris and Tony Dowden. Paris took second place with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and Dowden third equal with Malcolm Foord on  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . D.Weegenaar  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , J.Adams  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and R.Von't Steen  $\frac{1}{2}$  completed the list. M.White won the B-grade from J. Lichter.

A.J.LOVE — M.R.FOORD, Alekhine Defence:
1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 Nc3 Nxc3 4 bxc3
d6 5 f4 Nc6 6 d4 dxe5 7 fxe5 e6?! (7
...Bf5) 8 Nf3 b6 9 Bd3 Bb7? (9...Be7
was imperative) 10 Ng5! Qd7 11 0-0 Nd8
12 Qh5 g6 13 Qe2 Bg7 14 Ba3! Bf8 15
Bxf8 Kxf8 16 Rf6 Kg7 17 Raf1 Rf8 18
Nxh7! (This neat sacrifice cannot be
accepted: 18...Kxh7 19 Qh5+ Kg7 20 Rxg6+
fxg6 21 Qxg6+ Kh8 22 Rxf8 mate) 18...Nc6
19 Qg4 Ne7 20 Ng5 Nf5 21 Nxe6+ fxe6
22 Qxg6+ Kh8 23 Bxf5 exf5 24 Rlxf5 Qg7
25 Qh5+ Kg8 26 Rg5, 1: 0. Notes by
Malcolm Foord.

North Shore retained the JENKINS TROPHY when it defeated Auckland University by 15:5 in September. Unlike the 1978 match, the Shore top boards paved the way for the win. Results (N. Shore names first) of the top boards: 0.Sarapu 1-0 D.H.Beach, P.W.Stuart 1-0 P.A.Clemance, P.B.Weir 1-0 N.Metge, D. Gollogly 1-0 P.K.Beach, D.J.Evans 0-1 C.Loh, G.L.Pitts 0-1 M.J.Livingston, P.R.Snelson 0-1 D.M.Pomeroy, D.B.Shead 1-0 R.H.Watson, N.A.Bradley 0-1 M.J. Barlow, R.A.Feasey 1-0 W.J.Vermeer.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

### **LETTER**

Dear Sir,

As a member of the NZCA Council I am placed in an ambivalent position when it comes to criticising decisions made by Council. However, as the Regional Councillor for Canterbury I would be failing in my duty if I did not express my opposition to the decision re the National Junior title, especially as I was not at the meeting to express it in person.

Every possible criticism has been made of the organisers for failing to properly advertise this important qualifying tournament for the World Junior Championship. If the Council had discharged its function correctly it would have delivered the verbal equivalent of a 'left uppercut' to those enthusiastic Wellington administrators who wrote so convincingly to it asking for instant recognition of the winner's right to the title and to represent NZ at the World Junior.

Yet, as I understand it, Council decided to deliver what amounted to a mild reprimand to the organisers, presumably in the mistaken belief that what was history could not be altered. Of course. what Council should have done was to withdraw the title from the event since the winner could in no way claim to be a properly selected NZ Junior Champion. The question of whether Michael Steadman is in fact the best junior in the country or not is really unimportant. The fact is this tournament did not prove it and the National Schoolpupils proved that there were at least a few others with a reasonable claim to that honour.

If NZCA is really there to represent chess throughout NZ then it should earn its affiliation fees and truly represent all of its members. This ridiculous little tournament in Wellington should

have been 'de-titled' the instant it became obvious that some of the best juniors in the country had been effectively and unfairly barred from playing. If this precedent is allowed to stand it could lead to disastrous consequences if other clubs decide that they too can 'pre-select' participants in national events by the judicious mailing of entry forms.

On a less weighty subject, at various recent tournaments I have attended, attempts have been made to take a democratic vote on smoking in the playing room. In each case the proposal has been rubbished because no-smoking 'was not a condition of the tournament stated on the entry form', although, as Robert Smith accurately noted at the Winstones, other 'less important' issues such as a change in the Swiss rules used, can be altered without any notice. I cannot really believe that an organiser must state that smoking may be banned in the playing room on his entry forms, but to avoid this objection could all organisers please ensure that a statement is included which mentions that a democratic vote may be taken at the players' meeting which all players will then be expected to respect.

Yours misanthropically, Vernon Small, Christchurch

#### HOWICK-PAKURANGA OPEN

VENUE: Pakuranga Cultural Community
Centre.

DATES: 16/17 February 1980.

PRIZES: First, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25; plus 4 grades with prizes of \$20 and \$10 per grade.

FORMAT: Seven round Swiss (4 rounds on Saturday and 3 rounds on Sunday) with each player having one hour per game.

ENTRIES: Entry fee \$7. Entries close
Friday 15 February although
late entries at \$8 may be
accepted. Check-in time for
players on Saturday, 8:45 am.

For entry forms or further information, write to P.D.McCarthy, 92 Ti Rakau Drive, Pakuranga, or phone 565 055.

# 100 YEARS of NEW ZEALAND CHESS CHAMPIONSHIPS!

HISTORICAL SURVEY by PETER STUART

The centenary of the first New Zealand Chess Championship actually passed a few months ago, although it will be officially celebrated over the coming New Year during the 'Centennial Congress' being hosted by the Upper Hutt Chess Club. Only Scotland held an earlier national championship, their first being held in 1867 but the second not until 1884. As O'Connell (in The Encyclopaedia of Chess edited by Golombek) points out, however, New Zealand's can claim to be the best established national championship, being six months ahead of Scotland! - our 87th Congress will be held over the New Year while the Scots will have theirs in mid-1980.

#### 1879-1896, THE EARLY YEARS

We have broken this article up into periods, some of which may seem to the reader to be rather arbitrary. In some cases he would be quite correct but we felt that such a long period as one hundred years needed breaking down to give a clearer picture.

The first New Zealand Championship was held at Bellamy's in Christchurch from 19 August to 4 September 1979. A peculiar condition of entry was that players living within fifteen miles of Christchurch had to pay a five guinea entry fee while others were allowed in free; this was to restrict local entries. In the event five of the eight competitors came from the host city. Rules of play were as in Staunton's Chess Praxis and the time control was 15 moves per hour, just a shade slower than today's time control. Also interesting was the fact that there were five(!) arbiters to cope with just four games. The prize fund was a tremendous £80 - big money in those days - with £50 for first, £20 for second and £10 for third prize.

The tournament was a double roundrobin (the only one ever) and resulted in a tie, with 10/14, between Henry Hookham (champion of Christchurch) and David R. Hay (champion of Dunedin); the single play-off game was won by Hookham after six hours play. Third prize was won by P.F. Jacobsen (Christchurch) on 8 points and then followed R.Bray (Christchurch) 7½, J.C.Veel (Christchurch) 7,

Rev. T.E.Ash (Clyde) 5½, A.Newman (Christchurch) 5, and C.Janion (Kumara) 3. Only the champion was to play again in the Championship. Hay left New Zealand between the first and second Championships and died in 1914 in Melbourne at the age of 71.

There was almost a ten year interval before the second N.Z. Championship which was held over the New Year of 1888/89, also in Christchurch. From then on the Championship has been held annually with the exceptions of four years during World War I and two years during World War II. Hookham finished only fourth in a field of six (the tournament was won by A.M.Ollivier who died in 1897) but came back to win the third Championship from yet another new crop of players at Dunedin in January 1890. He was pushed all the way, however, by R.J.Barnes who was to become the game's first New Zealand 'star' - these two tied for first place but Hookham won the play-off and thus the title.

Barnes won outright the following year with Hookham equal second and then Franz Vaughan Siedeberg became the first to successfully defend his title, winning in 1891/92 (5th Ch'p) and 1892/93 (6th Ch'p). Siedeberg was born in 1869 and was thus only 22 when he first won the title. He settled in England in 1893 and never returned to New Zealand.

The next three years saw the title go to one-time winners. Joseph Edwards won in 1893/94 (7th Ch'p) having finished last at his only previous attempt! He played in 13 more Championships without conspicuous success and died in 1922 at the age of 65. W.Mackay (pronounced Mackie) won in 1894/95 (8th Ch'p); he also competed in the 9th, 13th and 17th Ch'ps without success. Mackay died in 1933 aged 69. In the biggest field to date (14), W.Meldrum (later Brigadier-General William Meldrum, CB, CMG, DSO) won in 1895/96 (9th Ch'p). Meldrum was born in 1865 and died in his nineties. This tournament also saw Hookham's last major prize, third equal with Barnes; he died in 1898 aged 74 years.

1896-1906, THE BARNES YEARS

Richard James Barnes was born in 1861

and had already won his first title at the age of 29, having lost the play-off the previous year; he was an accountant by profession. Barnes won his second and third titles in 1896/97 (10th Ch'p) and 1897/98 (11th Ch'p), both by a clear point, and was second behind R.A.Cleland (died 1923, aged 69) in the five-player event of December 1898 (12th Ch'p).

In April-May 1900 (13th Ch'p) Barnes tied for first with W.E.Mason but, after drawing two play-off games, lost the third. In April 1901 (14th Ch'p) Barnes was second in a six-player event behind David Forsyth who had arrived from Scotland shortly before; he invented the shorthand code for positions which bears his name and was for a time a part-time editor of the British Chess Magazine. Forsyth finished second equal in the following two years but competed with less success in four further Championships; he died in 1909, aged 55.

Barnes won his fourth title in 1901/02 (15th Ch'p) with 5½/6 and his fifth in 1905/06 (19th Ch'p) after winning the play-off against John Mason. In between, he did not fare so well, averaging a little over 50%. He was to play in a further eleven Championships (for a total of 28, of which 22 were consecutive — 2nd through 24th) including four seconds and a third place. Barnes died in 1929 at the age of 68.

J.C.Grierson became the first Aucklander to win the NZ title when he won in 1902/03 (16th Ch'p).

The 1903/04 (17th Ch'p) event was dominated by the two Masons, W.E. and John, who were 3 points clear at the finish. W.E.Mason won the play-off to annex his second title. The following year saw A.W.O.Davies win his first title, ahead of three Masons — Blake (in his first Congress), John and W.E.

#### 1907-1920, W.E.MASON SETS NEW RECORD

This period began with the 1906/07 (20th Ch'p) Exhibition Year Congress in Christchurch which was dominated by two Australians, W.S.Viner (died 1933, aged 51) first with  $17\frac{1}{2}/19$  and Spencer Crakanthorp second on 15. Leading New Zealander was A.W.O.Davies on  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . This was the biggest round-robin Ch'p — 20 players.

Davies won convincingly in April 1908 (21st Ch'p) and Fedor Kelling equally convincingly in 1908/09 (22nd Ch'p) when Barnes and Davies took second and

third prizes. Kelling later won a second title although he is probably better remembered as an administrator (he was on the NZCA Council for 48 years) and publicist. Nevertheless he played in an unlikely-to-be-beaten record 36 Championships, 35 of them (18th - 53rd) consecutively. His results were very variable and this was not helped by the fact that he often reported during these events for the press. Kelling was born in 1865 and died in 1946.

Having twice tied for first and lost play-offs, John Mason won the 23rd Ch'p in 1909/10 by beating J.C.Grierson in a play-off. Altogether John Mason played in nine Ch'ps from 1901 to 1911, never finishing below fifth place. He was born in 1881 — no other details held. Davies and Barnes took the next places.

In 1910/11 (24th Ch'p) W.E.Mason won his third title with Davies second and John Mason third. W.E. successfully defended his title in 1911/12 (25th Ch'p), though only after beating A.W. Gyles in a play-off.

Gyles again tied for first in 1912/13 (26th Ch'p), this time with Edwin A. Hicks and J.C.Grierson. It was Grierson who beat both rivals in turn for his second title (this was one of only two triple ties for the Championship, the other being in 1975/76). Grierson played in 17 Ch'ps between 1896 and 1932 and died in 1933 at the age of 76.

In 1913/14 (27th Ch'p) W.E.Mason equalled Barnes's record of five wins, finishing a point clear of Barnes, Gyles and Davies. The following year (28th Ch'p) saw Kelling's second victory with 11½/12, Barnes finishing second.

After this there was a five-year interval before the 29th Ch'p in 1919/20 which was won by W.E.Mason who thus set a new record of 6 N.Z. titles — one which was to remain for over forty years. W.E.Mason only played in eleven Congresses and, apart from his six wins, had three third places. He gave up Congress play after the 1920/21 event and died in Wellington in 1960 at the age of 84.

#### 1920-1929, AN ARBITRARY PERIOD!

J.B.Dunlop, born in England in 1886, first played in 1910/11, finishing in the middle of the field. Exactly ten years later he played in his second Ch'p (1920/21, 30th Ch'p), tying Davies for first and winning the play-off.

Dunlop won outright the following year (31st Ch'p) and completed the first hattrick in 1922/23 (32nd Ch'p) by beating A.W.Gyles in the play-off. In a Championship career similar to that of W.E. Mason, Dunlop was to play in twelve Congresses for six victories (another eleven years was to pass before he won his fourth victory), one second and two third places, never finishing lower than fifth.

Up till the 32nd Ch'p the format was always a round-robin (except for the first, the double round event) although the number of competitors varied from year to year between five and twenty. The 33rd Ch'p in 1923/24 heralded a new system involving preliminary groups although there was no consistency within this format either, except insofar as games played between finalists in a preliminary group were carried over to the final. The first three of these events were won by Australians. In 1923/24 (33rd Ch'p) Spencer Crakanthorp won ahead of J.A.Moir, E.H.Severne and A.W. Gyles second equal while C.J.S.Purdy (born 1907) became the youngest champion so far (at 17 years) in 1924/25 (34th Ch'p) ahead of A.W.Gyles and F.L. Vaughan second equal. By this time 'Hard Luck' Gyles as he became known, had finished second (including three lost play-offs) no fewer than seven times while never actually winning the title. Crakanthorp won again in 1925/26 (35th Ch'p) with R.J.Barnes second, in what was to be his last N.Z. Championship. and J.B.Dunlop third. Crakanthorp died in 1936, aged 51.

In 1926/27 (36th Ch'p) A.W.O.Davies won his third title and, for once, A.W. Gyles was out of the prize money. Davies successfully defended his title in 1927/28 (37th Ch'p) after winning a play-off with Kelling to bring his tally of victories to four. Davies died just a few weeks later at the age of 52, the only champion to die while titleholder. In 14 Championships from 1903 onwards he scored four victories, three seconds and three thirds.

J.A.Erskine won the 38th Ch'p in 1928 /29 with a perfect 8/8, one of only two 100% scores in 100 years (the other was Cleland's 4/4 in 1898). Erskine was born in Invercargill in January 1872 but lived most of the time in Australia. Most of his chess, however, was played in New Zealand. A man of high intel-

lect and wide scholarship, Erskine would doubtless have won more honours in chess had he devoted himself to the game more single-mindedly. As it was, he played in twelve Championships for two first prizes, three seconds (two after losing play-offs for first) and two thirds. Erskine died in Melbourne in 1960.

#### 1930-1941

Another Australian invasion occurred in 1929/30 (39th Ch'p) when G.Gundersen (Melbourne) won, a point ahead of E.H. Severne and C.J.S.Purdy (Sydney). The following year saw a tie between J.A. Erskine and A.W.Gyles — finally Gyles won the elusive title in the play-off.

The two Australians were back for the 41st Ch'p in 1931/32 with Gundersen tying for first with Erskine and winning the play-off. Purdy was third. Gundersen died in 1943, aged 61 years.

1932/33 saw an Anglo-Australian New Zealand Champion when Maurice Goldstein won the 42nd Ch'p, 1½ points clear of Crakanthorp. E.H.Severne was the top New Zealander. M.E.Goldstein was born in England in 1901 and settled in Australia in 1929. He died in Australia in October 1966.

In 1933/34 (43rd Ch'p) J.B.Dunlop won a play-off from 'Hard Luck' Gyles  $l_2^{L}-l_2^{L}$  with Severne third.

It was in 1934 that the qualification rules were changed so that the title of New Zealand Champion could only be won by a New Zealander, i.e. one born in New Zealand or who had lived in New Zealand for at least six months prior to the Congress. Had this rule always been in force Davies, Barnes and Erskine would each have had one more title and Severne, who never won the title, would have won two! On the other two such occasions (1923/24 and 1924/25) there were ties for top New Zealand spot.

The preliminary system had been scrapped after the 36th Championship but made a brief reappearance in 1934/35 (44th Ch'p). Erskine won his second title, a point clear of A.W.Gyles and K.Beyer with J.B.Dunlop a further point back. C.J.S.Purdy was back in 1935/36 (45th Ch'p) and won the tournament but as he was competing hors concours the title went to second placed A.W.Gyles. Gyles was born in 1888 and played in 23 Championships between 1910 and 1957. Four times he came first equal only to

lose the play-off and twice he was joint top New Zealander behind Australians — under today's rules he would have won eight titles. Officially, however, he won just two titles and was second no fewer than twelve times. Purdy considered Gyles to have been New Zealand's intrinsically best player behind Wade and Sarapu, although this was written before Rodney Phillips arrived on the scene. Gyles died in 1967

The 46th Ch'p in 1936/37 was dominated by newcomers. H.R.Abbott took the title at his third attempt with I.Burry (second appearance) and H.McNabb (first try) equal second. Only Kelling and Erskine of previous winners took part. It is worth noting that Mrs Abbott won the Premier Reserve Championship the same year. H.R.Abbott (born 1904, died 1979) played in only four Congresses all told and this result was far and away his best.

S.Hindin (born 1880's, settled in New Zealand in 1930) won the 47th Ch'p in 1937/38 at his second attempt but was never to play again in the Championship. J.B.Dunlop was runner-up. In the last pre-war event (48th Ch'p) Dunlop headed McNabb and in 1939/40 (49th Ch'p) he defended his title successfully with Gyles and Burry second equal. Thus Dunlop equalled W.E.Mason's record of six titles. This tournament also marked the debut of 18-year old R.G. Wade (born Dunedin, 10 April 1921). Bob Wade learnt the game at the age of 8 but did not take it up seriously until he was 15; he joined the Wellington Club when 17 and won the 1938/39 Premier Reserve. He scored 50% in the 1939/40 Championship. The following year (1940 /41, 50th Ch'p) Wade tied for first place with Dr P.Allerhand but the latter won the play-off. Allerhand was born in Vienna in 1899 and settled in New Zealand just before the war. He played in four Congresses and won two titles.

#### 1943-1951

Perhaps these years should be renumbered 8 - 1 BS - Before Sarapu! They certainly signal the end of an era as virtually all the principal pre-Sarapu title contenders are now inactive or deceased.

After a two year break due to the war, the 51st Ch'p was held in 1943/44 with ten players and it resulted in a

tie between R.G.Wade and E.H.Severne with the younger player taking the playoff. Severne must be the strongest player never to win the title — this was the closest he got, in his last appearance at the age of 65. He competed in 27 Championships from 1909 to 1944 for five seconds and five thirds. As already noted the then current rules 'robbed' him of two titles earlier in his career. Severne died in 1954 at the age of 76.

Wade won again in 1944/45 (52nd Ch'p) with T.Lepviikman second in the now familiar 12-player round-robin format. With only three exceptions, this format has been followed right to the present day.

The Victory Congress of 1945/46 (53rd Ch'p) saw Tom Lepviikman take the title, one point clear of J.D.Steele and R.G. Wade. Lepviikman (born Estonia in 1900) settled in New Zealand in 1939 after living in the Netherlands for many years. He defended his title successfully in 1946/47 (54th Ch'p) in the absence of Wade who was overseas; J.D. Steele was again second. For the first time since 1904 Kelling, who died earlier in the year, was not competing.

Wade was back for his third title in 1947/48 (55th Ch'p); his superiority in finishing 2½ points clear of McNabb and Lepviikman was clearer than ever. Wade has not competed again in the New Zealand Championship, having lived in England since 1948 — where he has twice won the British Championship. This was also Lepviikman's last high placing — he only played twice more and died in 1968.

There were three Congresses between Wade's departure and Sarapu's debut. The first of these was won by A.E.Nield (born 1895, now living in England) ahead of D.I.Lynch and H.McNabb, while Dr Allerhand won his second title in 1949/50 (57th Ch'p) with Dr B.M.Cwilong and D.I.Lynch equal second. It was Dave Lynch's (born 1910) turn in 1950/51 (58th Ch'p) — he finished a full two points clear of H.McNabb, A.E.Turner and ...you've guessed it... A.W. Gyles. This was Gyles's last prizewinning effort.

1951-1957, SARAPU: 'veni, vidi, vici'

Ortvin Sarapu was born in 1924 in Estonia and arrived in New Zealand in 1949 after playing in several tourna-

ments in Europe during 1947 through 1949. As those who know him will attest Ortvin is quite a modest chap and my heading in no way reflects his character. It does, however, most certainly reflect his results in his first four New Zealand Championships starting with the 59th in Napier 1951/52. Sarapu set a new record of four consecutive wins and conceded a measly five draws in 42 games! His margins over second were 3,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3 and 3 points respectively, the respective runners-up being D.I.Lynch (1951/52), R.A.Rasa (1952/53, 60th Ch'p), D.F. Wagstaff & D.I. Lynch (1953/ 54, 61st Ch'p), and A. Feneridis & A.E. Turner (1954/55, 62nd Ch'p).

Sarapu was absent from the next four tournaments. In 1955/56 (63rd Ch'p) F.A.Foulds became one of the youngest titleholders at the age of 23, having already competed once before (1952/53, fourth equal). Joint runners-up were W.Bello, R.A.Rasa and R.A.Court. Playing in his first Championship was 13 year old Rodney Phillips who scored 5/11.

The 1956/57 (64th Ch'p) event saw the first tie since 1943/44 when Arcadios Feneridis and Rodney Phillips finished a point clear of A.E.Turner. A play-off proved difficult to arrange and, after considerable debate, the two players were declared joint champions. At 14½ Phillips became the youngest ever national champion. Later the same year the rules were changed abolishing playoffs and allowing joint tenure of the title. The 1956/57 event also saw the last appearance of A.W.Gyles, nearing 70 years of age. Feneridis, of Greek extraction, was born in the Crimea and was a Soviet Master; he spent some time in Greece before arriving in New Zealand and was already in his fifties by this time.

#### 1958-1967

J.R.Phillips won in 1957/58 (65th Ch'p) with Roger Court finishing second for the second time in his only two appearances; Dave Lynch was third.

With Feneridis absent and Sarapu and Phillips both away at the Australian Championship in Sydney, a close fight eventuated in 1958/59 (66th Ch'p). F.A. Foulds and B.C.Menzies tied for first with J.Eriksen and R.A.Court equal third. Foulds (born 1932) gave up serious chess subsequently, having won two titles in four Championships.

Menzies, born in the mid-1930s, had played once before in the Championship and was to play only once more but without a similar degree of success.

The big three returned in 1959/60 (67th Ch'p) to take the top three prizes with Sarapu first, Feneridis second and Phillips third at half point intervals. This was Sarapu's sixth title, thus equalling the record shared by W.E.Mason and J.B.Dunlop.

Sarapu and Phillips cleared out from the field in the 1960/61 (68th Ch'p) event to finish first and second respectively. Richard Sutton, still in his teens, took third prize in this, his second Championship.

Perhaps the greatest upset in the history of the N.Z. Championship occurred in 1961/62 (69th Ch'p) when Graham Haase took the title by a half point from Phillips, Feneridis and Sarapu. Altogether Haase has played in thirteen Championships, his next best result being third equal in 1967/68.

Sarapu broke the record for winning the most N.Z. titles in 1962/63 (70th Ch'p) when he tied with R.J.Sutton but the 71st Ch'p in 1963/64 saw Ortvin's second failure to win the event when R. A.Court took the title by half a point from Sarapu with Phillips third. Roger Court played in eight Championships, never finishing out of the top half; he died in 1967 at the tender age of 32.

Phillips won his third title in 1964/65 (72nd Ch'p) with R.J.Sutton and 0. Sarapu sharing second place. Sarapu was a convincing winner in 1965/66 (73rd Ch'p) with a  $l_2$  point margin over R.J. Sutton. Phillips, in what was to be his last Congress, tied Feneridis for third; he died tragically in 1969 at the age of 26 having competed in nine Championships for 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 3 thirds. Only at his first attempt did he finish out of the top three.

The 74th Ch p coincided with the Centennial of the Canterbury Chess Club and the tournament of 1966/67 was a 14-round Swiss with 30 players, 18 of whom were from overseas. As expected GM Averbakh (USSR) took first prize. Philippino IM Cardoso was second and Paul Dozsa (Australia) was third. Sarapu, the top New Zealander, was fourth for title number nine.

#### 1968-1979

In a relatively weak field in 1967/68

(75th Ch'p) 19-year old Bruce Anderson won his first title with another Christchurch player, Alan Wilkinson, second. In a very close three-way struggle for the 76th Ch'p in 1968/69 Sarapu and Anderson tied for first just a half point ahead of G.Hall. It was Sarapu again in 1969/70 (77th Ch'p) with Dr W. A. Fairhurst and C.A. Evans second equal. Fairhurst, born in 1908, won eleven Scottish Championship titles and gained the IM title; he subsequently settled in New Zealand. Also playing by invitation, for the first time in 34 years, was former champion C.J.S.Purdy - but without the same success as on earlier occasions.

Richard Sutton collected his second and third titles in 1970/71 (78th Ch'p) and 1971/72 (79th Ch'p). First-timer Paul Garbett was second in 1970/71 and shared second place with A.R.Day the following year. Sarapu was not competing on either of these occasions but he came back for his twelfth title in 1972/73 (80th Ch'p) ahead of P.W.Stuart second and P.A.Garbett third.

After two seconds and a third, Paul Garbett shared the 1973/74 (81st Ch'p) title with Sarapu, these two finishing 2½ points clear of third placed Dr W.A. Fairhurst.

The Swiss system was used for the second time in 1974/75 (82nd Ch'p) but, with 16 players and 11 rounds, it was anything but a success. Garbett took sole possession of the title ahead of Dr W.A.Fairhurst and L.H.Cornford. Sarapu and Sutton were among those tying for fourth place.

The 1975/76 (83rd Ch'p) event saw several records. First there were triple champions, the only other triple tie (1912/13) having been resolved by a play-off. The winning score of 7 points was the lowest ever for eleven round events. Finally, it was title number fourteen for Sarapu. The other two champions were M.G.Chandler (second youngest champion after Phillips) and L.Aptekar. Born in the late 1930s, Lev Aptekar arrived in New Zealand during 1975. Aptekar was a chess coach in Kiev before emigrating from the Soviet Union.

Ortvin Sarapu, now in his fifties, showed few signs of slowing down — he won yet again in 1976/77 (84th Ch'p), well clear of second placed Paul Garbett. Relegation to second by surprise winner Craig Laird in 1977/78 (85th

Ch'p) was followed by Sarapu's incredible sixteenth title in 1978/79 (86th Ch'p). This time R.J.Sutton, B.R.Anderson and D.H.Beach tied for second.

#### LIST OF NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONS

The columns give respectively the Championship number, venue, date, champion and his town/city of residence.

Abbreviations for towns, etc are:
Auck = Auckland, Chch = Christchurch,
Dun = Dunedin, Ham = Hamilton, Hast =
Hastings, Inv = Invercargill, Melb =
Melbourne, Nap = Napier, Nel = Nelson,
NS = North Shore, Oam = Oamaru, PN =
Palmerston North, Rang = Rangitikei,
Roto = Rotorua, Syd = Sydney, Tim =
Timaru, UH = Upper Hutt, Wang = Wanganui. \* indicates play-off necessary.

ii d		inuicates	pray-orr necess	ary.
1	Chch	1879	H.HOOKHAM*	Chch
2	Chch	1888/89	A.M.OLLIVIER	Chch
3	Dun	1890	H.HOOKHAM*	Chch
4	Well	1890/91	R.J.BARNES	Well
5	Auck	1891/92	F.V.SIEDEBERG	Dun
6	Chch	1892/93	F.V.SIEDEBERG	Dun
7	Dun	1893/94	J.EDWARDS	Well
8	Well	1894/95	W.MACKAY	Well
9	Wang	1895/96	W.MELDRUM	Rang
10	Chch	1896/97	R.J.BARNES	Well
11	Auck	1897/98	R.J.BARNES	Well
12	Dun	1898	R.A.CLELAND	Dun
13	Well	1900	W.E.MASON*	Well
14	Chch	1901	D.FORSYTH	Dun
15	Auck	1901/02	R.J.BARNES	Well
16	Dun	1902/03	J.C.GRIERSON	Auck
17	Well	1903/04	W.E.MASON*	Well
18	Oam	1904/05	A.W.O.DAVIES	Well
19	Auck	1905/06	R.J.BARNES*	Well
20	Chch	1906/07	W.S.VINER	Perth
21	Well	1908	A.W.O.DAVIES	Well
22	Dun	1908/09	F.K.KELLING	Well
23	Auck	1909/10	J.MASON*	Well
24	Tim	1910/11	W.E.MASON	Well
25	Nap	1911/12	W.E.MASON*	Well
26	Nel	1912/13	J.C.GRIERSON*	Auck
27	Auck	1913/14	W.E.MASON	Well
28	Chch	1914/15	F.K.KELLING	Well
29	Well	1919/20	W.E.MASON	Well
30	Dun	1920/21	J.B.DUNLOP*	Oam
31	Auck	1921/22	J.B.DUNLOP	0am
32	Chch	1922/23	J.B.DUNLOP*	Oam
33	Well	1923/24	S.CRAKANTHORP	Syd
34	Nel	1924/25	C.J.S.PURDY	Syd
35	Dun	1925/26	S.CRAKANTHORP	Syd
36	Auck	1926/27	A.W.O.DAVIES	Auck
37	Chch	1927/28	A.W.O.DAVIES*	Auck
38	Well	1928/29	J.A.ERSKINE	Melb
39	Wang	1929/30	G.GUNDERSEN	Me1b

Roto 1930/31 A.W.GYLES\*

Well

41	Nap	1931/32	G.GUNDERSEN*	Melb
42	Auck	1932/33	M.E.GOLDSTEIN	Syd
43	Dun	1933/34	J.B.DUNLOP*	Dun
44	Chch	1934/35	J.A.ERSKINE	Inv
45	Well	1935/36	A.W.GYLES	Well
46	Auck	1936/37	H.R.ABBOTT	Chch
47	Dun	1937/38	S.HINDIN	Chch
48	Wang	1938/39	J.B.DUNLOP	Dun
49	Well	1939/40	J.B.DUNLOP	Dun
50	Tim	1940/41	Dr P.ALLERHAND*	Well
51	Well	1943/44	R.G.WADE*	Well
52	Auck	1944/45	R.G.WADE	Well
53	Chch	1945/46	T. LEPVI IKMAN	Well
54	PN	1946/47	T.LEPVIIKMAN	Well
55	Dun	1947/48	R.G.WADE	Well
56	Wang	1948/49	A.E.NIELD	Auck
57	Auck	1949/50	Dr P.ALLERHAND	Well
58	Chch	1950/51	D.I.LYNCH	Hast
59	Nap	1951/52	O.SARAPU	Chch
60	Tim	1952/53	O.SARAPU	Auck
61	Well	1953/54	O.SARAPU	Auck
62	Auck	1954/55	O.SARAPU	Auck
63	Dun	1955/56	F.A.FOULDS	Auck
64	Well	1956/57	(A.FENERIDIS	Well
04	well	1930/37	(J.R.PHILLIPS	Auck
65	Chch	1957/58	J.R.PHILLIPS	Auck
66	Ham	1958/59	(F.A.FOULDS	Auck
			(B.C.MENZIES	Auck
67	Dun	1959/60	O.SARAPU	Auck
68	Auck	1960/61	O.SARAPU	Auck
69	Well	1961/62	G.G.HAASE	Dun
70	Chch	1962/63	(O.SARAPU	Auck Auck
		1000161	(R.J.SUTTON	Well
71	Auck	1963/64	R.A.COURT	
72	Well	1964/65	J.R.PHILLIPS	Auck Auck
73	Ham	1965/66	O.SARAPU	
74	Chch	1966/67	O.SARAPU	Auck Chch
75	Dun	1967/68	B.R.ANDERSON	Cheh
76	Well	1968/69	(B.R.ANDERSON	Auck
		1060/70	(O.SARAPU O.SARAPU	Auck
77	Auck	1969/70	R.J.SUTTON	Auck
78	Ne1	1970/71 1971/72	R.J.SUTTON	Auck
79	Ham	1971/72	O.SARAPU	Auck
80	Well	19/2//3	(P.A.GARBETT	Auck
81	Chch	1973/74	(O.SARAPU	Auck
82	Dun	1974/75	P.A.GARBETT	Auck
02	Dun	19/4//3	(L.APTEKAR	Well
83	UH	1975/76	M.G.CHANDLER	Well
03	UII	1313110	(O.SARAPU	Auck
84	NS	1976/77	O.SARAPU	Auck
85	Well	1977/78	C.LAIRD	Well
86	NS	1977/70	O.SARAPU	Auck
00	MO	17/0/13	O. Dillian O	

### RECORDS AND STATISTICS

The Congress has been held in twelve different centres with Wellington/Hutt hosting it on 19 occasions. Auckland (including North Shore) has held it 18

times; Christchurch 16; Dunedin 14; Wanganui 4; Hamilton, Napier, Nelson & Timaru 3; Oamaru, Palmerston North & Rotorua 1.

In the 86 N.Z. Championships to date there have been 93 winners of which 32 were from Wellington and 31 from Auckland. Christchurch and Dunedin produced 8 each. It is noticeable that Wellington names dominated from 1900 to 1920 and again from 1940 to 1948 while Aucklanders have dominated from 1953 onwards.

Multiple winners: Of course, the extra seven winners are a result of ties since 1956. In fact, only 42 players have their names engraved on the famous Silver Rook and exactly half of them have their names engraved more than once. It is unlikely that anyone else will ever beat Ortvin Sarapu's record of 16 victories. Only four other players have more than three victories to their credit, they being W.E.Mason and J.B. Dunlop, each 6 wins, R.J.Barnes 5 wins and A.W.O.Davies 4 wins.

R.C.Wade, J.R.Phillips and R.J.Sutton each have 3 victories. There are thirteen dual winners: H.Hookham, F.V.Siedeberg, J.C.Grierson, F.K.Kelling, S.Crakanthorp, J.A.Erskine, G.Gundersen, A.W.Gyles, Dr P.Allerhand, T.Lepviikman, F.A.Foulds, B.R.Anderson & P.A.Garbett.

Consecutive wins: Only two players have won more than twice in a row. Sarapu won four in a row starting with 1951/52 and Dunlop won three consecutive titles commencing in 1920/21. Apart from his starting streak, Sarapu has never managed another hat-trick.

Winning scores and margins: Only two players have ever scored 100% - R.A. Cleland scored 4/4 in the five-player event of December 1898 and J.A.Erskine scored 8/8 in 1928/29. F.K.Kelling scored  $11\frac{1}{2}/12$  in 1914/15. The best in eleven round events is  $10\frac{1}{2}/11$ , scored by Sarapu in his first, third and fourth championships.

Biggest winning margin in eleven round tournaments is three points, Sarapu being responsible (with help from the other players I guess!) in the same three Championships mentioned in the above paragraph.

Lowest winning score: The triple titleholders of 1976 each scored 7/11. Only thrice more has 7½/11 been sufficient to win — in 1911/12, 1974/75 and 1978/79.

Most draws: E.H.Severne (1936/37) and D.I.Jones (1939/40) each drew 10 games out of 13, while M.Taylor (1966/67) drew 10 out of 14 games.

In eleven round events five players have drawn eight games: E.H.Severne (1932/33), R.O.Scott (1946/47), A.R.Day (1974/75), P.W.Stuart (1975/76) and E.M.Green (1978/79).

Most appearances: Fedor Kelling's record of competing in 36 Championships is another that seems unlikely to be beaten. Next comes R.J.Barnes with 28 appearances, then E.H.Severne 27, A.W. Gyles 23 and O.Sarapu 21.

Kelling played in 29 consecutive Congresses (25th to 53rd). Not far behind, with 25 consecutive appearances, is E.H.Severne (25th to 49th), while R.J. Barnes with 22 (3rd to 24th) is next.

How many games altogether? The nearest I can come to answering this (due to incomplete records regarding players who withdrew) is  $5855 \pm 6$ . Of these,  $4560 \pm 6$  were decisive and 1295 were drawn.

Best Career Performances: The list below gives those players who have played 40 or more games and achieved an average of at least 40%. Play-offs are not included.

Comparison of such figures is somewhat meaningless. Clearly it is harder to maintain a high average over hundreds of games than over dozens; also, some players improve considerably during their Championships careers while others start playing in the event at or near their peaks. Yet others continuing playing until well past their peaks. I will limit myself, therefore, to the observation that Sarapu's average score has fallen off during the last few years, but up to 1974 his average was very nearly 85%.

	P	W	D	L	%
Crakanthorp S.	55	41	8	6	81.8
Sarapu O.	232	158	60	14	81.0
Wade R.G.	63	41	15	7	77.0
Purdy C.J.S.	70	49	6	15	74.3
Phillips J.R.	99	58	31	10	74.2
Mason W.E.	118	77	20	21	73.7
Dunlop J.B.	143	86	35	22	72.4
Davies A.W.O.	161	106	19	36	71.7
Erskine J.A.	145	86	30	29	69.7
Mason J.	101	- 61	18	22	69.3
Allerhand P.	43	26	7	10	68.6

	P	W	D	L	%
Turner A.E.	44	21	17	6	67.0
Sutton R.J.	143	74	43	26	66.8
Burry I.	51	26	16	9	66.7
Mason B.	42	23	10	9	66.7
Barnes R.J.	291	173	38	80	66.0
Fairhurst W.A.	44	18	2.2	4	65.9
Gyles A.W.	259	148	43	68	65.4
Feneridis A.	121	64	29	28	64.9
Court R.A.	88	50	14	24	64.8
Moir J.A.	71	32	27	12	64.1
Cleland R.A.	45	25	6	14	62.2
Garbett P.A.	99	45	33	21	62.1
Foulds F.A.	42	20	12	10	61.9
Lepviikman T.	75	39	14	22	61.3
Hookham H.	93	50	13	30	60.8
McNabb H.	126	59	35	32	60.7
Anderson B.R.	91	42	24	25	59.3
Evans C.A.	44	19	14	11	59.1
Van Dijk T.	66	33	11	22	58.3
Day A.R.	88	31	38	19	56.8
Abbott H.R.	50	22	12	16	56.0
Menzies B.C.	42 313	17 113	13 124	12 76	56.0 55.9
Severne E.H. Hicks E.A.	148	64	36	48	55.4
Forsyth D.	75	36	11	28	55.3
Mackay W.	48	19	15	14	55.2
Lynch D.I.	192	72	64	56	54.2
Anderson G.P.	85	35	22	28	54.1
Miles E.J.	90	41	15	34	53.9
Green E.M.	55	16	27	12	53.6
Kummer F.	58	25	11	22	52.6
Lelievre A.A.	46	19	10	17	52.2
Jones D.I.	79	28	26	25	51.9
Kelling F.K.	408	186	50	172	51.7
Beyer K.	96	31	37	28	51.6
Dodds G.F.	70	32	8	30	51.4
Stuart P.W.	77	23	33	21	51.3
Hutchings F.P.	44 44	18 14	9 17	17 13	51.1 51.1
Jensen K. Fletcher A.L.	55	21	13	21	50.0
Cornford L.H.	47	16	15	16	50.0
Douglas A.H.	53	13	25	15	48.1
Grierson J.C.	196	78	32	86	48.0
Cuthbert R.F.	44	14	14	16	47.7
Small V.A.	44	10	22	12	47.7
James H.L.	108 53	44 19	12 11	52 23	46.3 46.2
Gifford A. Scott R.O.	204	62	63	79	45.8
Haase G.G.	146	53	26	67	45.2
Pleasants O.C.	115	44	13	58	43.9
Lang J.F.	44	15	8	21	43.2
Pihl D.	52	18	8	26	42.3
Fletcher N.T.	44	13	11	20	42.0
Mouat J.	41	14	6	21	41.5
Kerr A.G.	55	17	11	27	40.9
Edwards J.	159	57	14	88	40.3
Belton C.P.	100	26	28	46	40.0
				973	

### WORLD JUNIOR REPORT

#### BY MICHAEL STEADMAN

I set off to Norway with Nigel Metge confident in my finishing third to last if I played well. As it happened, I played like a beginner and came fifth to last, so you weren't far wrong, Nigel.

Skien is a small Norwegian town where everything is expensive, especially Coca Cola. All the players were bedded in either of two hotels. Luckily I was placed in the Müllerhotel Grand where everybody had to eat the supposed 'food' they served up; that was really rough and after about round nine we organised a group and complained. The meals improved considerably after this and we thanked the cooks when the tournament was over.

The next shock came when we received our pocket money. They had advertised that there would be 20 Swiss francs (\$10) per day — but it transpired that this amount was for the duration of the tournament. I managed okay but some players, including the Turkish and French representatives, had only taken enough spending money to last until the \$10 per day was paid. As a result, borrowing on a large scale took place, followed by gambling nights which produced a lot of tired players.

I had arrived two days before the tournament and thought this would be enough to get over the eleven hour time difference. I tried but when it gets light at about 4:00 am and dark at 10:00 pm it is extremely hard to get accustomed to these hours.

The first person I met was Yasser Seirawan who went on to win the tournament. He is a really colourful guy and made the trip much more enjoyable. I discovered from him and his second John Donaldson (a strict vegetarian) that Dowden had given them the impression that New Zealand juniors know a lot about specific openings but absolutely nothing about any other phase of the game. They now presume we know nothing about any phase of the game!

I must say that I am sure that Murray Chandler would have put on a much better showing but if I had to do it over again, I would too.

The Ibsen-huset was the playing venue and a fantastic place it was. All the players were roped off from the spectators and to top off this great feeling. everybody wanted your autograph, even though you may have been on the bottom boards.

The players met at 10:00 am for the opening ceremony followed by the drawing of numbers. I drew number 3 and, according to the draw, I was due for the black pieces against number 4, who was Stacchini from Brazil. I played a Classical Dutch and until just the move before he won I still thought my position was holding. During this game I found to my surprise that I was feeling extremely tired during the third hour of play. This has never happened to me before and I was wondering what was happening.

Round two saw me white against Jhunjhnuwala (Hong Kong) and this was another disaster. The opening was an irregular 1 d4 and by move 35 the position was totally drawn but, as he had just turned down a draw offer, I came up with a scheme which was a loser all the way. Having just messed up a chance for an easy half point I was determined to score in the next round.

Round three and at last a score on the board. As white against Barbeau of Canada I again ventured an irregular 1 d4 and lost a pawn early; luckily it turned the advantage over to me and I put it to good use and probably had good winning chances. I so badly wanted something on the board, however, that I swapped off into a totally drawn endgame where even my brilliance couldn't coccoct another losing scheme.

Round four saw me black against Ramesh (India) and against my French he played the King's Indian Attack. I had completely forgotten everything about this opening, wasted a few tempi with my queenside attack, and got completely wiped out with a beautiful knight sacrifice by Ramesh.

But worse was still to come. As white against Candelo (Venezuela) I transposed into a Schmid Benoni and had a good advantage when I started playing moves that I couldn't even explain to myself immediately after the game. Meanwhile he started to break out and in no time at all my game fell to pieces.

Well, by now I had grovelled my way to the bottom board and, with only ½ out of 5, I was determined to beat

Terada of Japan; so far in the tournament Terada had faced two Marshalls, had declined both and lost both. I thought it would be a good gamble that this time he would accept the pawn and, hopefully, also lose. We played the first eight moves at lightning speed and after 8...d5 he thought for about half an hour and then accepted the pawn. I was inwardly jumping with joy because I had taken some time to learn all the acceptance lines. It became obvious that Terada knew nothing about the opening as he took 130 minutes to play the main line of Spassky's variation. He then made a mistake and I won in 24 moves. A very pleasing win

Now I had slight hopes that maybe I would begin to play as I was back in New Zealand, but this was not to be and, although I gained a draw with Karp of Luxembourg, I discovered to my horror that I was probably winning. But another half point to give me 2/7.

My only other win came in the 8th round when, as Black against an Exchange French, I made the most of each move and it seemed to me that my opponent wanted to lose because you really have to work to lose an Exchange French — he seemed to achieve this with ease.

Round nine found me white against Mahmoud from Tunisia and he transposed my irregular 1 d4 into a Sicilian which I knew absolutely nothing about. I made an ambitious piece sacrifice but only got two connected passed pawns which he then allowed to the sixth rank. He was luckily able to sacrifice his knight back for one of the pawns and go into a rook and pawn ending which was totally drawn. By now I had equalled Dowden's 1978 effort and in the tenth round I only wanted a draw to make sure that I bettered his score. As it happened my opponent. Pons of Monaco, didn't make this task very tough because, as White. he exchanged everything off in the Dragon which I confronted him with and an early draw was agreed.

Round 11 saw me with the black pieces against Pazos of Ecuador and the end of my run of games without a loss. I again played the Classical Dutch and, as in the first round, I was totally wiped out. This gave me the impression that either the Classical Dutch is a bad opening or I can't play the kind of po-

sitions that arise from it. Somehow, I think the latter is a better conclusion.

As White in round 12 against Heilinger of Austria I ventured a 2 c3 Sicilian and gained a slight advantage with which I was unable to achieve anything and a draw was agreed after 30 moves. During the game Heilinger kept writing 'R' after his moves and he explained to me after the game that he was offering draws, 'R' standing for Remis, German for draw.

Going into the 13th round I had  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and probably reached a winning game when I came up with another losing scheme to finish 52nd. I am pretty sure that normally I could have been expected to score about 7 points in a tournament like this.

Scores: 1 Y.Seirawan (USA) 10/13: 2 A.Chernin (USSR) 91/2: 3-6 P.Nikolic YUG), R. Douven (NL), A. Negelescu (RUM) & J.Plaskett (ENG) 85: 7-11 IM M.Petursson (ICE), I.Morovic (CHI), A.Groszpeter (HUN), M.Wiedenkeller (NOR) & R. Tomaszewski (POL) 8; 12-17 G.Barbero (ARG), IM V. Ravikumar (IND), K. Jhunjhnuwala (HK), E.Curtin (IRE), IM A.Jusupov (USSR) & I.Rogers (AUS) 7½; 18-23 E. Handoko (RI), J.F.A. Sequeira (POR), M. Pasman (ISR), T. Toshkov (BUL), R. Lau (BRD) & R.Cusi (PHI) 7: 24-34 K.Välkesalmi (FIN), J.O.Fries Nielsen (DEN), P.Motwani (SCO), B.Svensson (SWE), H. Beitar (SYR), A. Stacchini (BRZ), Y. Liao (DOM), P.Pazos (ECU), B.Züger (SWI), S. Myreng (NOR) & S.Barbeau (CAN) 61: 35-39 Ma Hongding (PRC), I.Gazik (CZ), M. Leski (FRA), C.Boussios (GRE) & J.Berg (NOR) 6; 40-49 X.Mateu (SP), C.Valiente (PAR), N.Clifford (WAL), N.Ahmed Saeed (UAE), A.Garcia (MEX), J.Cespedes (COL), C.Sel (TRK), M.Ramesh (IND), D. Heilinger (A) & L.Tello Candelo (VEN) 5½; 50-51 G.Cools (BEL) & M.Mahmoud (TUN) 5; 52 M.Steadman (NZ) 41/2; 53 M. Pons (MNC) 4; 54-55 M.Karp (LUX) & J. Braathen (NOR) 31/3; 56 Y. Terada (JAP) 1.

The Director of Play, Arnold Eikrem, ran the tournament very smoothly and the only problems he had were in making the draw in the last few rounds when players were drawn up about two groups to get a new opponent.

A word too for the rest days; there weren't any! That meant thirteen rounds without a break and this began to tell towards the end. As for Norway, it is a very beautiful country with really

beautiful people. I have never played in such nice conditions and this was mostly due to the people.

When the last round was over and Seirawan had won, a group of us including Yasser, John Donaldson, Pons and his second from Monaco, Petursson from Iceland and myself went out to celebrate; that night the Pizza Parlour was open until 8:00 in the morning, the day of the prize-giving.

Overall the tournament was a great experience and, apart from the result, I enjoyed myself immensely. The only sad bit about the tournament was that it had to come to an end and I had to leave all my newfound friends; although you promise to keep in touch, you realise that you won't see most of them again.

I must explain that Dr Fairhurst, my second and coach, tried everything to get something out of me but I'm afraid I was a hopeless case and I just could not play good chess for some reason; I would probably have done worse without his help. I would also like to thank everybody who helped me raise the funds, especially my mother who slaved for six weeks to this end. I would never have reached the target without the aid of some really generous people.

TERADA-STEADMAN, Ruy Lopez: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 (Luckily he did not play any funny lines as I was not prepared for them) 4...Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Rel b5 7 Bb3 0-0 (The first indication of the Marshall although it can still transpose; usually 7...d6 is played) 8 c3 d5 9 exd5 (Terada declined the other two games with 9 d4 but this is no problem after 9...exd4) 9...Nxd5 10 Nxe5 (White could still decline but his acceptance was welcome as he was tactically sponged in his last two Marshalls) 10...Nxe5 11 Rxe5 c6 (There are a few alternatives but not nearly as satisfactory) 12 d4 Bd6 13 Rel Qh4 14 g3 (14 h3? Bxh3 15 gxh3 Qxh3 and White must play either 16 f4 or 16 Re5 to stave off mate) 14...Qh3 15 Qd3 Bg4 (This forces the transposition into Spassky's Variation, the critical line) 16 Qf1 Qh5 17 Be3 (17 Bd12 Bxd1 18 Rxd1 f5 is clearly better for Black) 17...Rae8 18 Nd2 Re6 19 Bdl? (A mistake at last!; better moves are 19 a4, 19 Bxd5 or 19 Qg2) 19...Bxd1 20 Raxdl f5! (This is almost certainly

winning already) 21 Nb3 (Alternatives lose just as quickly, e.g. 21 c4 bxc4 22 Qxc4 Kh8 23 Nf1 f4, or 21 Qe2 Qg6 22 Kh1 f4 23 gxf4 Nxf4 24 Qf1 Nd3 25 Qg2 Qh5! 26 Nf1 Rxe3 27 Nxe3 Rxf2 28 Rxd3 Rxg2 29 Kxg2 Qg6+, 0:1, Boucchecter—Spassky 1964) 21...f4 22 Bxf4? Nxf4 23 Rxe6 Nxe6 24 f4 Nxf4, 0:1.

STEADMAN-KARP, French Tarrasch: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 f4 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ndf3 Qa5 (With the idea of ...b5 & ...b4) 8 dxc5 Qxc5 9 Ne2 (Aiming to put pieces on d4) 9...b5 (A surprise: I only knew of 9...Qb6 10 Ned4 Bc5 11 Be3 with a slight advantage) 10 Od3 (With the obvious plan of Be3, Ned4, etc) 10...Qb6 11 Be3 Bc5 12 Ned4 b4 13 a3 (So as to be able to answer ... bxc3 with Qxc3) 13...bxa3 14 bxa3? (I totally missed 14 b4 which looks to be quite a reasonable reply - complete blindness to good moves) 14...Rb8 15 Be2 0-0 (Perhaps 15...h6 preparing this is better) 16 Ng5 g6 17 h4 (Obviously, 17 Kf2 is better so as to keep the queen out of b2; there is no hurry to crash open the black king - it won't go away) 17...Nxd4 18 Bxd4 Qb2! 19 Rd1 (19 Kf2 Bxd4+ 20 Qxd4 Ba6 and 19 0-0 Bxd4+ 20 cxd4 Rb3 are both clearly better for Black) 19...Rb3 20 h5 Bxd4 21 Qxd4. ½: ½. I agreed a draw because I could not see one of the lines right through. Analusis runs 21...Oxc3+ 22 Qxc3 Rxc3 23 hxq6 hxq6 24 Kd2 Rc7 (forced) 25 Rh6 (25 Rh7 allows 25...f6) Re8 26 Rdhl and now there are two possibilities: 1) 26 ...Nf8 27 Rh8+ Kg7 28 Nh7 Kxh8 29 Nf6+ Kg7 30 Nxe8+ Kg8 31 Nxc7 winning, or 2) 26...Kf8 27 Rh8+ Ke7 28 R8h7 Rf8 29 Rg7 Nc5 30 Rhh7 Ke8 31 Bb5+ Bd7 32 Nxf7 (this is the move I missed) and again White probably wins).

DOUVEN—SEIRAWAN, Queen's Indian Defence: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Ba6 5 Qa4 Bb7 6 Bg2 c5 7 0-0 cxd4 8 Nxd4 Bxg2 9 Kxg2 Be7 10 Rd1 0-0 11 Nc3 a6 12 Qc2 Qc7 13 b3 Nc6 14 Nf3 Qb7 15 Bb2 Nb4 16 Qb1 b5 17 a3 Nc6 18 cxb5 axb5 19 Ne4 Nxe4 20 Qxe4 d6 21 Kg1 Rfc8 22 h4 Na5 23 Qd3 h6 24 Rac1 d5 25 g4 Nc6 26 b4 Nd8 27 g5 hxg5 28 hxg5 Qd7 29 Kg2 f5 30 Qd4 Bd6 31 Qh4 Rxc1 32 Rxc1 Qf7 33 Rh1 Qg6 34 Qh8+ Kf7 35 Bxg7 Rxa3 36 Bb2 e5 37 Rh7+ Ke6 38 Rh6, 1: 0.

SEIRAWAN-BARBERO, English: 1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 e3 Bb4 5 Qc2 Bxc3 6 Qxc3 Qe7 7 a3 a5 8 b4 axb4 9 
 axb4 Rxa1
 10 Qxa1 e4
 11 b5 exf3
 12

 bxc6 bxc6
 13 gxf3 0-0
 14 Bb2 Ne8
 15

 Bd3 Qh4
 16 Ke2 c5
 17 Qa8 Nd6
 18 Rg1

 f6
 19 Qd5+ Kh8
 20 Qxc5 Qxh2
 21 Rg3

 h5
 (DIAGRAM)



22 Rxg7 Kxg7 23 Qg5+ Kf7 24 Qxf6+ Ke8 25 Bg6+ Nf7 26 Be5, 1:0.

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## More from Overseas

LUBLIN: 1-3 Moiseiev (USSR), Tseitlin (USSR) & Vogt (DDR) 10/17; 4-7 Schüssler (SWE), Luczak (POL), Espig (DDR) & B.Ivanovic (YUG) 9½; 8 Bilek (HUN) 9; 9-10 Przewoznik (POL) & Ghinda (RUM) 8½; 11-16 Prandstetter (CZ), Plachetka (CZ), Jakobsen (DEN), Nicevski (YUG), Szymczak (POL) & Fedorovich (USA) 8; 17 Kuligowski (POL) 6; 18 Jamroz (POL) 5.

POLANICA ZDROJ, 6-24 August: 1 GM
Razuvaev (USSR) 10/15; 2 GM Filip (CZ)
9½; 3-5 GM Knaak (DDR), GM Jansa (CZ)
& GM Farago (HUN) 9; 6-8 IM Timoshenko
(USSR), Bielczyk (POL) & Arnason (ICE)
8½; 9-11 GM Spiridonov (BUL), IM Adamski (POL) & GM Spassov (BUL) 8; 12 GM
Planinc (YUG) 6; 13 IM Schinzel (POL)
5½; 14 IM Pokojowczyk (POL) 5; 15
Kruszynski (POL) 4; 16 Borkowski (POL)

There was a beautiful finish to the game Pokojowczyk-Timoshenko



22 Kdl Bf6!! 23 cxb3 (23 gxf6 Nf3 -+) 23...Qcl+ 24 Ke2 Nf3! 25 Qb4 Re8 26 Kxf3 Qxfl+ 27 Bf2 Qhl! 28 Bgl Qh3+ 29 Rg3 Qf1+ 30 Rf2 Re3+!, 0:1.

The Dr Staudte Memorial Tournament at

BONN, 11-21 August, was won by GM Hort (CZ) with 7/9. GM Stean's withdrawal because of illness caused problems for the organisers but GM Hecht (BRD) agreed to take his place and make up the three games already played. GM Sahovic (YUG) was second on 6 while GM Hecht, IM Böhm (NL) & IM Van Riemsdyk (BRZ) shared third place on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ... 10 players.

KIEL (2nd Saemisch Memorial Tournament): 1 GM Vadasz (HUN)  $7^1\!z_1$ ; 2-3 GM Schmidt (POL) & IM Schüssler (SWE) 7; 4 IM Ghinda (RUM)  $6^1\!z_1$ ; 5-8 GM Ciocaltea (RUM), IM Soos (BRD), GM Parma (YUG) & IM Schneider (SWE) 6; 9 Wockenfuss (BRD)  $4^1\!z_1$ ; 10 Eising (BRD) 4; 11 Neumann (BRD) 3; 12 Marxen (BRD)  $2^1\!z_2$ .

Several Interzonal competitors played training matches shortly before the two Interzonals. In the Netherlands Timman had already won his eight game match with Polugaevsky before losing the last game. Hübner and Hort met in West Germany.

The annual tournament at SOCHI (USSR) was a category 8 (2444) event with almost perfect title norms: GM = 10.95 and IM = 7.95. Two untitled players in Haritonov and Psachis easily surpassed the IM norm.

Scores: 1 IM Rashkovsky (USSR) 10½/15; 2 GM Sveshnikov (USSR) 10; 3-4 Psachis (USSR) & Haritonov (USSR) 9½; 5-6 GM Antoshin (USSR) & GM Gufeld (USSR) 8½; 7 GM Kirov (BUL) 8; 8-9 IM Panchenko (USSR) & GM Suetin (USSR) 7½; 10-12 GM Zaitsev (USSR), GM B.Ivanovic (YUG) & IM Hartston (ENG) 7; 13-14 IM Augustin (CZ) & IM Ghitescu (RUM) 6; 15 GM Barczay (HUN) 5½; 16 IM Möhring (DDR) 2.

The 1979 BENEDICTINE INTERNATIONAL, acknowledged as being the third strongest annual international event in Britain, was held in Manchester early in September, just a week after the Lloyds Bank Masters. Continued on page 152.

# World Corres. Ch'p Semi-final

by RICHARD SUTTON

I have finally concluded the World Championship semi-final in Correspondence Chess with 8 points out of 12, half a point below the lowest qualifying finalist. I lost to G.Andersson (Sweden) and S.M.Sokolov (USSR) and won against Sterle (Yugoslavia), Hamada (Japan), Toth (Hungary), Denenoj (USSR) and Siklos (Canada).

There were some very hard fought games, especially when it got down to queen and pawn endings. I felt my opening play was a bit suspect and in the two games I lost I never really got out of my opponent's prepared opening!

The following game is typical of the struggles I was involved in and shows the need for constant vigilance - one move can spoil a perfectly good position. It is said that the hardest thing in the world is to win a won position. but perhaps there is one thing harder to save a balanced one! The loser is the one who suffers the last attack of nerves.

This happened here and, as the game teetered in the balance, my opponent lost because he could not bring himself to take the most aggressive line when it involved the loss of material. In the end the preservation of his material was only temporary and he lost it in much worse conditions.

WORLD CORRES. SEMI-FINAL, 1975-78

R.J.SUTTON L.TOTH

Nimzoindian Defence

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 b6 5 Bd3

Possibly 5 Ne2 is more aggressive.

5 ... Bb7 6 Nf3 0-0

Black has quite a wide choice here, 6... Ne4!? being the most popular. Other choices are 6...c5 and 6...Bxc3+.

7 0-0 c5 8 Na4!?

Forcing an exchange of pawns in the centre, after which White's central pawn structure is slightly superior; but this is counterbalanced by the loss of time involved in the knight move. A similar loss of time is entailed by 8 a3 Bxc3 9 bxc3 Be4! 10 Be2 Nc6 11 Nd2 Bg6 12 f3 d5.

Perhaps best is 8 Bd2!? as in

Gligoric-Kaplan 1974 (Informator 18/

8 ... cxd4 9 exd4 Be7 10 Rel

In order to be able to answer 10...d5 with 11 c5 bxc5 12 dxc5 Nfd7 13 b4 and 14 Bb2, or 12...Nc6 13 Bf4.

If 10...Bb4, then 11 Bd2 Bxd2 12 Nxd2 Nc6 13 Nf3 and White consolidates his superior central position.

10 ... d6 11 Bf4

This natural developing move is somewhat innocuous and in the end the bishop is harried away from any useful square. If White intends in any event to play b2-b4, perhaps he should do so

11 ... Nbd7 12 Rc1 Rc8 13 b4

Finally preventing ...d5 since then White obtains the queenside majority with c5. But for a move or two the queenside is loose and, while White is re-organising it, Black develops a kingside initiative.

13 ... g6 14 a3 Nh5 15 Bh6 Re8 16 Nc3 Ng7 17 Be4!?

Although White has an advantage in space, he seeks exchanges which will reduce its effect! But Black's adroit manoeuvring has blunted any conceivable initiative White might take and the threat is 17...Nf5, exchanging one of White's bishops for the knight.

If 17 Bf4, then 17...g5! 18 Be3 (18 Bd2 Nf5) 18...f5 with a kingside attack.

17 ... Bxe4 18 Nxe4 Nf5 19 Bf4 Nf6 20 Nxf6+ Bxf6 21 Qd3 h5

White still has a slightly superior central position and chances on the queenside. To maintain the balance, Black must threaten counter-measures on the kingside.

22 a4 q5 23 Be3 Kg7 24 Nd2 q4 25

A rather nervous reaction which is the cause of much trouble later on. since it opens up the black squares to the enemy forces, 25 Nb3 intending 26 Bf4 was preferable.

25 ... Nxe3 26 fxe3

The alternatives are not attractive either. After 26 Rxe3 exd5 27 0xd5

Rxe3 28 fxe3 Qe8; or 26 Qxe3 exd5 27 Qxe8 Qxe8 28 Rxe8 Rxe8 29 cxd5 Bg5 followed by 30...Bxd2 and 31...Re4. White falls badly behind in the end-



There now follows a prolonged series of manoeuvres in which Black attempts to capitalise on his control of the black-square complex and White sets up the 'second rank defence' with his two rooks.

26 ... Be5 27 Re2 Qh4 28 Nf1 Rc7 29 Rcc2 Rec8 30 e4

Connecting his pawn chain and preparing Ne3.

30 ... a5?!

As it turns out, this move weakens Black's b6 as much as White's c4. On the other hand the fixing of White's queenside pawns makes them much easier targets for a marauding rook or queen, so the move is very tempting. From now on White must at all costs avoid the exchange of queens, since the balance of weaknesses at c4 and b6 would then be lost.

31 b5 Qg5 32 Ne3 Bf4 33 Nf1 Qe5

An important decision; it gives the king more 'air' but risks the thrust ...h4. White reckoned that his 'second rank defence' would repel boarders if the kingside was opened.

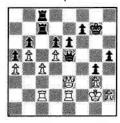
34 ... Ba5 35 Ka2 Rh8 36 Ne3!

Now the knight attacks the g-pawn so ...h4 is not possible; and if 36...Rh6. 37 Rcd2 Rd7 38 Rd1 Rf6 39 Rf1. I did not feel happy since Black had so many different ways of continuing. But foreseeable plans I could deal with:

- 1) 36...Kf8 (intending Ke7 d7 c8 - b7) 37 Rcd2 Ke7 38 dxe6 fxe6 39
  - 2) 36...Bxe3 37 Qxe3 h4 38 gxh4!

(38 Oxb6 gives Black better chances) 38 ...Rxh4 39 Qg3 Qxg3+ 40 Kxg3 Rh8 41

36 ... Bxe3!? 37 Oxe3 Rhc8!



A good move, if followed up correctly: White seems unable to hold his pawn phalanx intact. On 38 Qd3 follows 38... Re7 and 39...Rce8 when the pressure on the e-file is unbearable. Also, if White accepts the sacrifice by 38 0xb6. then 38...exd5 39 exd5 Rxc4!! 40 Rxe5 Rxc2+ 41 Kf1 dxe5 42 d6 (otherwise 42 ...Rb2 wins) 42...Rd2 43 Kel Rcc2 44 d7 Rxh2 45 Kd1 Ra2 and wins. Thus. White must exchange the pawns.

38 dxe6! Rxc4?

My opponent's turn for a nervous move! The man of steel would have opted to make use of the f-file, which can now be opened, irrespective of the cost on his queenside. By 38...fxe6 39 Qxb6 Rf7! (not 39...Rxc4 40 Rxc4 Rxc4 41 Qxa5 Rxe4 42 Qc7+ Kh6 -forced- 43 Qc1+ Ka6 44 Oc2 d5 45 b6 with the better game) 40 Qxa5 Rf3 41 Re3!? Rxc4!! 42 R2e2 (42 Rxc4? Ob2+) 42...Rc1 43 Rxf3 gxf3+ 44 Kxf3 Of6+! 45 Ke3 Rc3+ 46 Kd2 Qd4+ 47 Kel Rcl mate.

A better defence is 41 Qel (instead of 41 Re3) but Black has a strong attack after 41...h4 42 gxh4 (otherwise 42... hxq3 43 hxq3 Oh5 etc) 42...Rcf8 43 Rf2 d5! although White could perhaps hold out with 43 a5 (instead of 43 Rf2) 43... Rh3 44 Kh1! Rhf3 45 Kg2 etc.

39 Rxc4 Rxc4 40 exf7!

Things are now looking much rosier for White since he threatens 41 Rf2 winning. Black can hardly keep in the game with 40...Kxf7 as White will play 41 Qh6 when the e-pawn is immune and he threatens Rf2+. Black's choice is then between:

- 1) 41...d5!? 42 Rf2+ Ke7! 43 Of8+ Ke6 44 Oe8+ Kd6 45 Ob8+ Ke6 (45...Rc7 46 Rf6+!) 46 Oxb6+ and White will probably win:
  - 2) 41...Kg8 42 Qg6+ Kh8 43 h3! Rxa4

44 hxg4 hxg4 45 Qxg4 intending Qg6, Kh2 and Rf2.

40 ... Rc7

Coming back to the f-file, but it is now too late.

41 f80+!

An important zwischenzug, bringing the black king to a less favourable position.

41 ... Kxf8 42 Qxb6 Rf7 43 Qxa5 Qa1

No better were 43...h4? 44 Qd8+ and 45 Qxh4, or 43...Qf6 44 Qe1 with an easy defence.

44 0d8+!, 1 : 0.

A well played resignation! After 44 ...Kg7 45 Qg5+ Kf8 46 Rf2 Rxf2+ (best) 47 Kxf2 (diagram) Black will neither recoup his two pawns nor find perpetual check.

I worked out these variations:

1) 47...Qxa4 48 Qf6+ winning either the d-pawn or the h-pawn with check;

### e e

### CORRESPONDENCE RESULTS

Following are Trophy Tournament results from the N.Z. Correspondence Chess Association's 1979/80 events.

46th N.Z. Ch'p: Heasman 1 Roundill; Smith 1 Ter Horst, 1 Luey; Luey 1 Smith, 1 Beach; Freeman 1 Ter Horst; Ter Horst 1 Luey; Beach 1 Ter Horst.

Reserve Ch'p: Brimble 1 Lovelock; Taylor 1 Steadman, 1 Millar, 1 Brimble, 1 Lovelock, 1 De Groot; Millar 1 Van Oeveren; Steadman ½ Rice; Fletcher ½ Taulor.

Class 2: Johnstone ½ Smith; Jones 1
Mazur; Bishop 1 Gibson; Brightwell 1
Johnstone.

Class 3 Red: Mitchell 1 Brightwell, 1 Heremaia; Fraser 1 Fenwick, ½ Watt; Bennett 1 Watt; Burndred ½ Fraser, 1 Watt; Heremaia 1 Watt; Ion 1 Steel, 1 Fraser.

Class 3 Green: Melville 1 Newell, ½ Moratti, 1 Else; Moratti 1 Maxwell, 1 O'Connor; Cribbett 1 Newell, 1 Haak; Brinkley 1 Else, 1 O'Connor; Stringer 1 O'Connor, 1 Veldhuizen, ½ Haak; Haak 1 O'Connor, 1 Moratti; O'Connor 1 Else, 1 Newell; Veldhuizen 1 Maxwell.

Class 3 Blue: Anderson 1 Salter, 1 Brumby, 1 Fisher; Scott 1 Passmore, 1 Fisher; Brumby 1 Lockwood; Passmore 1



Position after 47 Kxf2

2) 47...Qd4+ (this would have worked if the white queen was still on a5) 48 Qe3! Qxa4 49 b6 Qb5 50 h3! (either weakening Black's g-pawn or making an escape route for the white king) 50... gxh3 51 Kg1! Qb1+ 52 Kh2 and wins.

3) 47...Qb2+ 48 Kel Qb4+ 49 Qd2! Qxe4+ 50 Kf2 Qxa4? 51 Qf4+! and White wins the king and pawn ending. If, in this line, 48...Qb1+ (instead of 48...Qb4+) 49 Ke2! Qxe4+ 50 Qe3 Qc2+ 51 Qd2 Qe4+ 52 Kf2 and, with his advanced pawn, White wins the queen ending.

Meader, 1 Hagan; Bowler 1 Anderson; Jones 1 Fisher, 1 Hagan.

Class 4 Green: Preston 1 Alexander, 1 Ferguson; Robbie 1 Morgan; Dunwoody 1 Gummer.

Class 4 Red: Moonlight 1 Clover, 1
King, 1 Hartley, 1 Billinghurst, 1 Cox;
Boyden 1 Turner, 1 Cox; Hartley 1
Dainty; Cox 1 Turner.

Class 5 Green: Morris 1 James, 1 Alinao; Addie 1 Wilson; Turnbull 1 Muir, 1 Trafford.

Class 5 Red: Jennings 1 Watson, 1
Sharples; Galu & Brohm, 1 Jennings, 1
Rickitt; Brohm 1 Watson, 1 Sharples, 1
Stynman, 1 Rickitt; Sharples 1 Watson,
1 Rickitt, 1 Stynman, 1 Galu; Parker 1
Watson; Atkinson 1 Watson; Edwards 1
Watson; Rickitt 1 Stynman; Stynman 1
Watson.

NZCCA has begun publishing its own magazine for correspondence players. The second issue is just out. Production is not flash (it amazes me that NZCCA can produce a magazine at all on their limited budget) but contents are very good indeed — book review, many games, latest TT results & scores, letters and other items of interest to the CC player. Geoff Fisher is the Editor.

## 40~40 Strategy

After reading Peter Stuart's article on the Upper Hutt Chess Club 40-40 in the October issue of NEW ZEALAND CHESS it struck me that some players may be interested in a few of my thoughts on the subject.

Of course, before I decided to come across with my secrets I had to do a bit of soul searching. I mean, after playing in four 40-40s in your life for two firsts and two equal firsts, you tend to mentally make a deposit in your bank account before you leave home .... I would hate to change that.

The first point to make about these "fast" tournaments is that they are only historically lower down the pecking order than 40 in 2½ tournaments. In other words, if Ruy Lopez had set his Looping clock at 40 minutes to the hour, then chances are that would have been the case at Baguio City. I suppose the point I am really trying to make is that time (when it is not 'tempo') is an arbitrary convention in chess and, as such, a time control cannot make a tournament more or less 'real.' Indeed Bronstein among others thinks there should be more fast time control tournaments to modernise the game and even goes so far as to suggest that they give a better indication of playing strength. The first point I would support, on the second I am open (but extremely receptive!) to persuasion. The advantages in terms of rounds, time saved, and spectator interest (there are usually more spectators at the final round of the 40-40 than during the whole of a New Zealand Championship) are too obvious to enumerate.

So how do you play these "tournaments of the future"? All I can do is give some insights into my own methods which seem suited to my own particular strengths and weaknesses.

Preparation is fairly unimportant, but I usually get some five-minute games under my belt in the week leading up to the tournament for those final sprints. I almost invariably choose 'slow' openings — flank openings, King's Indian Attacks — when White, and safe equalising lines as Black — Queen's Indians or Sicilians with Nc6, Nf6 and d6, the 'missionary position.'

The reasoning behind my choice is

#### by VERNON SMALL

based on the fact that I think, rightly or wrongly, that my intuitions are pretty good so, if the game is as long as possible, then there is less time per move for analysis — and intuition plays a greater part in decision making.

Contrary to popular belief, I don't think it is necessary to move very quickly in the opening to get an advantage in time which you then preserve until your opponent runs out of time. Looking at my games (and I always record them) I rarely, if ever, had a significant time advantage after half an hour's play but usually had about five minutes more in the last twenty. Peter came close to finding the reason for this when he said that I don't always attempt to find the best move but, having found a good one, play it without wasting time looking for a better one. Implicit in his statement is the value judgment that somehow, if there was more time, the standard of play would be 'better', presumably ad infinitum. But that aside. I think the real reason is that once. through careful opening play, an advantage has been achieved all that is required is that it be maintained or increased. Once a move that does that is found, there is little need to look further.

Of course in this traditional chess world we must still play in tournaments with traditional time controls and it is necessary to have a '40-40' and a '2½ hour' mentality. Unfortunately, I find more and more that almost all the games I play in New Zealand I play in a 40-40 mentality. I would be interested to know if any other of our international players find that the division which we all have between 'serious' and 'fun' tournaments becomes misplaced by the pressure of international events so that all other events become second-rate in their minds. Perhaps this could account for the relative obscurity of players like Bernard Carpinter and Grant Kerr after some excellent results over-

One final comment. I hope that more 40-40s (especially if they are organised as professionally as Upper Hutt's) will spring up around the country, especially at the expense of mixed time control tournaments; by this I mean those events

where the first time control is relative to a certain number of moves made and the second an absolute time limit, say 15 minutes to finish the game. These are the real 'in between' tournaments for me and neither attract the players nor the spectators that the 40-40s do.

What evidence is there for the last statement? It hardly seems fair to take the Upper Hutt 40-40 as being typical of that type of tournament considering the superb organisation and catering as compared with most of the 'in between' tournaments as defined by Vernon. Probably there is room for both-Editor.

I had hoped to annotate one of my games from this year's 40-40 but I can only find a record of one of my games (I always lose them) so here it is.

# V.A. SMALL P.A. GARBETT Old Indian Defence

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 g3 d6 3 d4 Bg4 4 Bg2 c6 5 c4 Nbd7 6 Nc3 e5 7 0-0 e4

Here, I guess, is lesson one. I doubt very much that a player of Paul's class would ever adopt such a shaky set-up in a longer game, but he was playing 'fast and loose.'

8 Ng5 d5 9 cxd5 cxd5 10 f3 exf3 11 exf3 Bf5 12 Re1+ Be7 13 Qe2 h6

Black wants to prevent b3 and Ba3, but 13...Kf8 might be more sagacious.

#### 14 Nh3 q5? 15 Nf2 Nf8

Paul wants to close the e-file for good and 15...Be6 16 f4 g4 would leave the threat of f5 always in the air.

16 f4 Ne6

Perhaps better was 16...g4.

17 Oe5!



Now, of course, White has a winning game so the correct strategy is for White to speed up his own play by only analysing until he finds a continuation which increases or main-

tains his advantage.

17 ... Be4 18 Ncxe4

Of course 18 Bxe4 dxe4 19 Ncxe4 was a much stronger continuation, but I found the text first!

18 ... dxe4 19 Nxe4 Rg8 20 Nxf6+ Bxf6 21 Qb5+ Kf8 22 d5 Nd4 23 Qc5+ Kq7

From memory, this is as far as I analysed at move eighteen and decided to worry about whether the pawn on g5 was winnable when I got here.

24 fxq5 hxq5. 25 Bxq5 b6

I had only looked at 25...Rc8 intending 26 Bxf6+ Qxf6 27 Qxa7 Ra8 (27... Nc2 28 Rfl) 28 Qxb7 Nc2 29 Rfl Qd4+ 30 Khl and White must win/can't lose.

26 Bxf6+ Qxf6 27 Qe7 Rgd8 28 Qxf6+ Kxf6 29 Rad1 Nb5 30 Rc1 Rd6 31 a4 Nd4 32 Re4 Nb3 33 Rf4+ Kg7 34 Rc7 and White won fairly easily.

More From Overseas contd

Hence many of the players competing in London, attracted by the prospect of winning large portions of Benedictine liqueur and handsome cash prizes, entered for the Manchester event.

The eventual winners were Murray Chandler and George Botterill who both scored 7/9 with Murray winning the Benedictine Liqueur Trophy on the tie-break. Chandler suffered a loss to Nigel Birnboim in round six but then three successive victories allowed him to catch Botterill.

The future success of these international Swisses in England seems guaranteed with cooperative and interested sponsors such as Martini and Rossi (manufacturers of Benedictine Liqueur), Lloyds Bank and Aaronson Brothers.

Leading scores: 1 IM Chandler (NZ) 7; 2 IM Botterill (WAL) 7; 3-5 GM Balinas (PHI), IM Cuartas (COL) & IM Birnboim (ISR) 6½; 6-10 IM Iskov (DEN), GM Kraidman (ISR), IM Petursson (ICE), IM Niklasson (SWE) & Short (ENG) 6. Further back were IMs Bednarski, Pritchett, Sanz and Ravikumar.

ARKELL — CHANDLER, Pirc Defence:
1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Bc4 Bg7
5 Qe2 Nc6 6 e5 Nd7 7 Nf3 Nb6 8 Bb3
0-0 9 Bf4 a5 10 a4 Bg4 11 0-0-0 Qc8
12 Qe3 dxe5 13 dxe5 Be6 14 Bxe6 Qxe6
15 Bh6 Rad8 16 Rxd8 Rxd8 17 Bxg7 Kxg7
18 h4 Nc4 19 Of4 N4xe5 20 h5 Of5 21

 h6+ Kg8
 22 Qxf5 gxf5
 23 Nb5 Rd7
 24

 Rd1 Rxd1+
 25 Kxd1 Nxf3
 26 gxf3 f6
 27

 Nxc7 Kf7
 28 c3 Kg6
 29 Ne6 Kxh6
 30

 Nc5 Kg5
 31 Nxb7 Kf4
 32 Ke2 Ke5
 33

 Nc5 Kd5
 34 Nb3 h5
 35 Nd2 f4
 36 Kf1

 f5
 37 Kg2 e5
 38 Kh3 e4
 39 fxe4+ fxe4

 40 Kh4 Ne5
 41 b4 e3
 42 fxe3 fxe3
 43

 Nf1 e2
 44 Ne3+ Ke4
 45 Ng2 Nd3
 46 Kg3

 h4+
 47 Kxh4 Kf3
 48 Kh3, 0 : 1.

Report: Paul Spiller

In CHICAGO the U.S. OPEN attracted 563 competitors. Top scorers: 1 GM Gheorghiu (RUM)  $10\frac{1}{2}/12$ ; 2 GM Bisguier (USA) 10; 3-7 IM Soltis (USA), GM Alburt, GM Biyiasas (CAN), McCambridge (USA) & Whitehead (USA)  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Kostic Memorial Tournament at VRSHAC was a strong category 9 event. England's GM Michael Stean made up for several disappointments this year by taking first place with  $10\frac{1}{2}/14$ . He was followed home by 2 GM Rajkovic (YUG) 10; 3 GM Sahovic (YUG)  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; 4 GM Kurajica (YUG) 9; 5-7 GM Bronstein (USSR), GM Matanovic (YUG) & GM Jansa (CZ)  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; 8 GM Marjanovic (YUG) 8; 9 GM Lein (USA)  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; 10 GM Matulovic (YUG) 7; 11 IM Kapelan (YUG)  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; 12-13 GM Bukic (YUG) & Janicievski (YUG) 5; 14 Grubicic (YUG)  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; 15 GM Szabo (HUN) 1.

Szabo had to withdraw through illness after eight rounds.

₩ ₩ ₩ NZCA RATING SYSTEM CHANGES

The NZCA Rating Rules have been amended to enable more events to be rated. The Tournament Qualification rules are now as follows.

1. Tournaments under the auspices of NZCA (i.e. Congress, N.I., S.I., Nat'l Junior, Nat'l Schoolpupils) shall be automatically rated.

2. International tournaments in which players represent N.Z. shall be rated if practicable.

3. Other tournaments will qualify for rating on the basis of format rather than status. Before qualifying, a tournament must meet the following conditions:

tions:
All players in the tournament
must be financial members of an
affiliated club (i.e. entry forms
should provide for certification
of membership by a club official);

All players must have received prior notice (e.g. on entry form) that the tournament will be rated;

At least half the players must already have a National Rating;

All games must be played with clocks;

No games may be decided by adjudication;

The results must be supplied to the Association on NZCA Rating Cards (available, free, from the Association).

- 4. Tournaments qualifying under Rule 3 above with a time control not faster than 2½ minutes per move throughout the game shall be rated in the usual manner see April 1977 NEW ZEALAND CHESS.
- 5. For tournaments qualifying under Rule 3 above with a faster time control the players' basic coefficients  $(K_b)$  will be subject to the reducing factor

Time per move

2½ minutes

Where the rate of moves varies from one time control to another, the average rate over the first 60 moves shall apply. Performance factors (**Kp**) shall not apply in these tournaments.

Example: Time control is 45 moves in  $l_2^1$  hours + 15 minutes to finish the game. Total time available for the first 60 moves is 105 minutes, an average of 1.75 minutes per move; thus the reducing factor would be 1.75  $\div$  2.5 = 0.7.

- 6. Tournaments played at a faster rate than 30 seconds per move shall not be rated.
- 7. In the case of tournaments qualifying under Rule 3 above, the organisers shall provide the Association with signed certification that the above conditions have been complied with and they shall further state the time control(s).

It is hoped that many of the open tournaments which have not been rated previously will be from now on. It should be realised, of course, that prompt action by organisers in sending in the required information will make the Rating Officer's task a great deal easier.

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# ANNUAL INDEX, VOLUME 5

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#### C.J.S. PURDY DIES:

We were saddened to hear of the passing of Cecil Purdy on 6 November at the age of 72. As well as being six times Australian Champion, 'C.J.S.P.' also won the New Zealand Championship in 1924/25. Obituary article in next issue.

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